SATURDAY NIGHT

JUNE 27, 1950

CANADIAN HOPES IN THE CANADIAN OPEN

by Bob Gray

See Page Nine

—Tony Arcnor

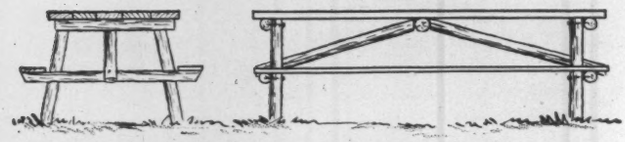
VANCOUVER STAR: *Stan Leonard, "foremost among Canadian hopes."*

10c

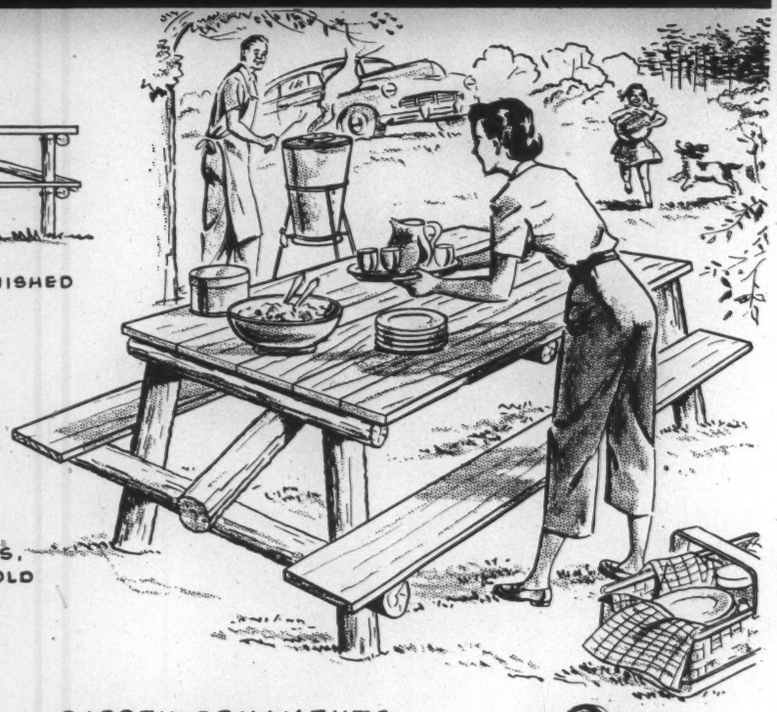
Russians Still Fleeing from Stalin • Tanya Matthews
Summer Meals the Lazy Way • Marjorie Thompson Flint
U. S. Industry Needs Canadian Metals • R. L. Hoadley

Around the Home...

RUSTIC TABLE

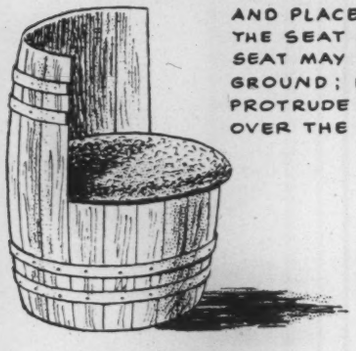


CEDAR OR PINE LOGS - WITH BARK OR VARNISHED ... DRESSED PINE FOR THE TABLE SURFACE.



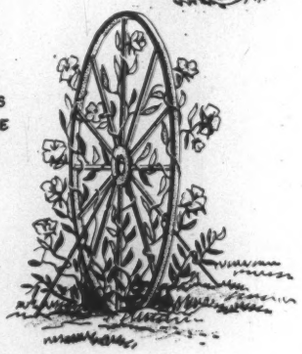
ROLL OUT THE BARREL.

CLEAN BARREL THOROUGHLY. SANDPAPER THE SIDES TO REMOVE DIRT AND SLIVERS ... CUT OUT HALF THE STAVES, AND PLACE CLEATS TO HOLD THE SEAT IN PLACE. SEAT MAY BE 16" FROM GROUND; FRONT TO PROTRUDE TWO INCHES OVER THE EDGE.



GARDEN ORNAMENTS... BUTTERFLY

WINGS OF 3/4" PLYWOOD, BODY IS A CLOTHES PEG, ANTENNAE OF WIRE (COLOUR AND MOUNT ON STAKE OF 1/4" ROD AND PLACE NEAR THE PERENNIAL BORDER).



LIGHT BUGGY WHEEL AS TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS

TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

HIGHLIGHT of a recent picnic trip with the family was discovering a rustic table I could copy. Am building one in front of our barbecue.

Was very intrigued by the "barrel chairs" a friend made. They were easily constructed. He'd also used an old buggy wheel as an excellent trellis for climbers. It can be placed against the wall under a window or propped upright by itself.

Have decided to brush up on my tin-can craft. No hobby is easier to master, nor the equipment more easily found.

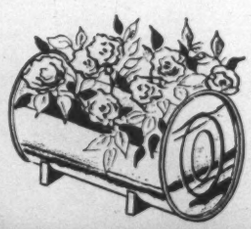
Properly chosen and placed, ornaments can add much to garden beauty—especially if they are out of the ordinary—a carboy, sundial or painted butterfly. An example of the latter is shown.

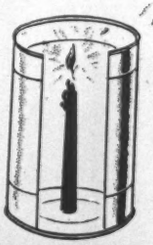
• • • • •

For more information on these and many other ideas—write Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide Street Station, Toronto, for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

THE ABUSED TIN CAN

MAKES A FINE CONTAINER FOR SMALL PLANTS... OR A GOOD CANDLE HOLDER.





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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 65, No. 38 Whole No. 2983

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Canada's likeliest prospect for victory in the Canadian Open in Montreal this year, says Bob Gray, is **Stan Leonard,** pro of Vancouver's Marine Drive Club (Page 9). Though this is the country's golf classic it's been 36 years since a Canadian has taken top honors. This year, with Leonard and a few "dark horses" in the running, our chances look better than ever. (What Bob can't mention, of course, is that *he's* a good prospect, too.) — *Photo by Tony Archer.*

Highlights: Eighteen young Canadian painters share the $5,250 given by O'Keefe's to encourage art in Canada (Page 10) . . . On Page 8 Thaddeus Kay tells about the RCMI in Toronto which has the most complete military library on the North American continent . . . Russian-born British journalist Tanya Matthews interviews, on Page 11, refugees fleeing from Russia . . . To be lazy with summer meals you must be clever, says Food Editor Marjorie Thompson Flint on Page 24 . . . It's easier to make groundwood pulp than a cake — if you're a woman pulpmill superintendent; see Page 23 . . . The U. S. needs Canadian metals in a big way; Raymond Hoadley, on Page 30, tells why.

Don't Miss: the feature stories next week. SN editors and writers dug up information from a variety of fields. Associate Editor P. M. Richards sifted old-age pensions material and interviewed persons-in-the-know for his "Pensions for All! Oh, Happy Day!". Margaret Ness set up a complete report on summer theatres across Canada while photographer Don McKague shot a dramatic picture of two of the brightest straw hat players for the cover. Helen Claire Howes of Montreal, who specializes in medical articles, found some answers to the annual question "Do You Really Need Sunglasses?" And, of course, all the regulars will be on hand: The Front Page, The Lighter Side, World Affairs, National Round-Up, Business Angle, Ottawa View, Capital Comment, etc.

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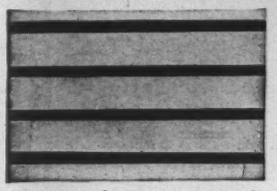
Every Rainy Day is Wash Day

FOR THIS PAINT THAT CLEANS ITSELF



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Next Week—

"Pensions for All! Oh, Happy Day!"

—How many Canadians appreciate the facts? Where will all this pensions talk come out? These are some of the questions discussed in this SATURDAY NIGHT article by Associate Editor P. M. Richards.

OTTAWA VIEW

ASIA AND TRADE

SHIFT of emphasis of the Communist offensive toward South and Southeast Asia has stirred the interest of Canadians in that area. Some 13 Asian states have gained their political independence. No one can forecast the outcome of the changes in Asia this century, but the "old order" is gone forever.

Basic difficulties—apart from current political problems — are investment capital and technical assistance. Foreign investors, including Canadians, are reported to be showing increased interest there. Canada and other Commonwealth nations are trying to arrange for qualified nationals to put their services at the disposal of the countries needing them, and also for the training of foreign students and technicians here and elsewhere. Pacific trade totals only some four per cent of our total exports and imports. Although it will require years of development, this is a market with a tremendous potential.

COMMONS PROCEDURE

THE physical and mental strain of the last few weeks of a session of Parliament, with overtime sittings and extra committee meetings, is telling on some older MP's, the party leaders and the ministers. Yet some of the most important work of the session—the voting of hundreds of millions of dollars for 1950-1951—is left for the last of the session. Certainly in these few weeks there is more work than members and ministers can do efficiently. They realize that — have realized it for years — and there is endless talk about changing the procedure. But nothing is done about it.

It's not easy to change traditional practices. But some day the Commons will either have to cut down the time limit for speeches (now 40 m.) and work out other plans to save time, or provide for year-round sessions.

RESEARCH FOR WAR

DEFENCE research is going on not only in the National Research Council establishments but in a very large selection of Canadian industry, as well as in virtually every university in Canada (SN June 13). Both industry and university are under contract with the Defence Research Board to help devise and improve weapons and other equipment for the armed forces. Sums ranging from $250 to $50,000 a year are paid to industries and to nearly every university in Canada to assist in some defence research.

NEW AMBASSADOR

"MR. PROTOCOL" of the U.S., 51-year-old **Stanley Woodward,** has arrived in Ottawa to take up his new post as U.S. Ambassador. In charge of the U.S. State Department protocol division for the past five years, Woodward succeeds the late, brilliant and popular Laurence Steinhardt. In his first round with reporters, the new U.S. Ambassador dodged political questions with the adroitness of the well-trained diplomat. He parried all approaches with hands-across-the-border assurances that he wanted only to keep up the "marvellous relations."

Newsmen liked him; External Affairs' people are pleased with the appointment. One senior official remarked: "Like Laurence, he's a 'doer' as well as a 'talker'." At the diplomatic level there's a lot of both talking and "doing" due in the months ahead: in joint defence plans, defence procurement, the St. Lawrence seaway project, etc.

HOUSING COSTS UP

COST of house building is up three to five per cent from last year. In recent weeks investors have found that a modest dwelling they could build for $10,000 last spring or summer now costs $300 to $500 more. The Government wishes the increase could be halted; their best hope is that the rate of increase will slow down.

Canadians planning to build homes this summer might have taken for granted dwellings would cost no more, than the 1949 average. But they failed to notice: (1) that lumber was up since last fall, partly because of increased exports to U.S.; (2) steel was higher and still advancing; (3) sheeting and insulating board have increased in price; (4) wages of skilled workmen have increased five to ten cents an hour. Besides, increases in freight rates have added to the cost of almost everything in home building.

"REDS" IN PRESS GALLERY

EVERY week or so some writer or speaker on civil liberties or freedom of the press mentions that the Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery expelled a member last year because he was a Communist. To keep the record straight, the Press Gallery did, for the first time in its history, withdraw membership privileges of an associate member. True, the member in question worked for a Canadian Communist publication. But the reasons for the action taken were these: that he allegedly used his Press Gallery connection in securing a hall for a political meeting, and that he wrote a story on an off-the-record press conference . . . A true-blue Communist, the Ottawa representative of *Tass*, was on the Gallery rolls at the time and continued a member until his recall to Russia. Incidentally, the *Tass* man's successor has been in Ottawa for several months but has not applied for membership in the Press Gallery.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Free But Also Responsible

DELEGATES to the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa discussed a great theme: freedom of the press. Most of the articles the average reader sees on this topic are written by newspapermen. Editors and reporters naturally tend to see themselves as champions and defenders of freedom against the threats and encroachments of dictators, bureaucrats and reactionaries. It was a healthy interlude when newspapermen at Ottawa asked if part of the blame for threatened loss of freedom might not lie on the shoulders of the press itself.

Laurence P. Scott, grandson of the great Manchester *Guardian* editor, C. P. Scott, reminded delegates that freedom can develop into licence. Moreover, the newspaper business was now "one of the largest entertainment businesses in the world." We should control ourselves, before governments control us.

William Addison, editor of the Johannesburg *Star*, and Alan Pitt Robbins, editor of the London *Times*, spoke in similar vein. Freedom entails responsibility; the press must maintain its standards if it is to serve society.

Without minimizing the great battle to be fought and won by the press for the vital freedom to inquire, to report and comment, we should welcome all honest and penetrating appraisal of the performance of present-day newspapers in the western democracies.

Justified Thrusts

The Royal Commission on the Press in Britain and the Commission on Freedom of the Press in the U.S. by no means gave the newspapers in those countries complete approval. Some strong condemnation of certain developments and aspects was voiced. Sections of the press strongly resented the criticism; some writers attacked the members of the commissions as incompetent busybodies. Just the same, some of the thrusts went home, as most newspapermen who are thoroughly honest with themselves would readily admit.

On the theory that an occasional self-searching is salutary, I would think that a re-reading of William Ernest Hocking's book "Freedom of the Press" would be sound business for any North American editor. The emeritus professor of philosophy at Harvard looked from somewhat Olympian heights on the hurly-burly of the newspaper game, and found disquieting trends. His telling thrusts are a good counter-agent to the glib smug complacency that some North American newsmen exhibit.

Hocking's indictments are all the more effective because he expresses so well the indispensable nature of the press in modern society, and the lofty role of freedom of the press.

"Freedom of the press," he writes in what has become a classic passage, "is close to the central meaning of all liberty. Where men cannot freely convey their thoughts to one another, no other liberty is secure; the way is barred for making common cause against encroachments.

"Where freedom of expression is present, the germ of a free society already exists and a necessary means is at hand for every extension of liberty.

"Free expression is thus unique among liberties as protector and promoter of the others. And when a regime moves toward autocracy, it is by instinct that freedom of speech and of the press become the first objects of assault."

Deplorable Trends

What are some of the trends Hocking deplores? One is a "growing obsession" over publicity, which, he argues, has completely transformed the content of the press. "It is less opinion than news; and less news than publicity."

It "specializes in emotion as news" and as such "it must be the work of the sophisticate; how can it be anything more than the daily inoculation of a people's mind with the moral disillusion of a spirit which has by necessity seen too much of the inside of the inside?"

"A free American press," he adds, "seems, at the moment, to be moving passively in the direction of Broadway." Liberty may mean liberty to degrade.

More seriously, he sees a section of the press "capitalizing the prejudices of human nature, inflaming latent hatreds, exaggerating the momentum of emotions already excessive, fanning suspicions, commercializing the potential vulgarities of the crowd."

"Find the rising wave of emotion, whatever it is, and so write as to exaggerate it; this is a good rule for financial advantage in all sections of the press."

These are hard words, and one hopes that Hocking would find few newspapers in Canada to which his U.S. indictments would apply. But in our denunciation of foreign censors and suppressors, we might occasionally repeat the Chinese philosopher's: "O, Lord, reform thy world: beginning with myself!"

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Financing
Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.

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"The Theatre Tips a New Straw Hat"

—by Margaret Ness

Next week SATURDAY NIGHT will carry a comprehensive story on Canada's summer theatres — at Kingston, Muskoka, London, Niagara Falls, Montreal Mountain, Knowlton, Que., Vancouver, and Alberta and Saskatchewan centres.

LETTERS

Legislating on Gambling

YOUR remarks on "Gambling and Blessing" (SN June 13) were pertinent and good-humored. May I add that since (a) responsible people enjoy a gamble (b) irresponsible people enjoy a gamble, and (c) though the former know when to stop, the latter refuse such counsel; therefore the moralist must recognize that he is dealing with persons, not situations.

Until the reformer puts a person into the centre of his reform he will legislate and resolve and advertise forever before he will effect the reform he demands.

Marathon, Ont. REV. OWEN G. BARROW

Admitting Germans

WE HAVE READ the article "Shall We Admit Germans to Canada?" by Peter C. Dobell (SN May 30) and find it both interesting and challenging.

We are not aware, here at the University of British Columbia, of the total situation in Canada as it relates to German immigration, but are a little concerned that Mr. Dobell stated in his article that the Government has refused to cooperate with the Lady Davis Foundation and the International Student Service in bringing German students and professors to our universities.

Since May, 1949, we have had two German professors on our campus, both here under the auspices of the Lady Davis Foundation. The men are Dr. Heinz Koppe and Dr. Frederick Kaempffer and both are conducting research and lecturing in the University's Department of Physics. . . .

ERNEST G. PERRAULT
Information Officer
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, BC.

Church and Labor

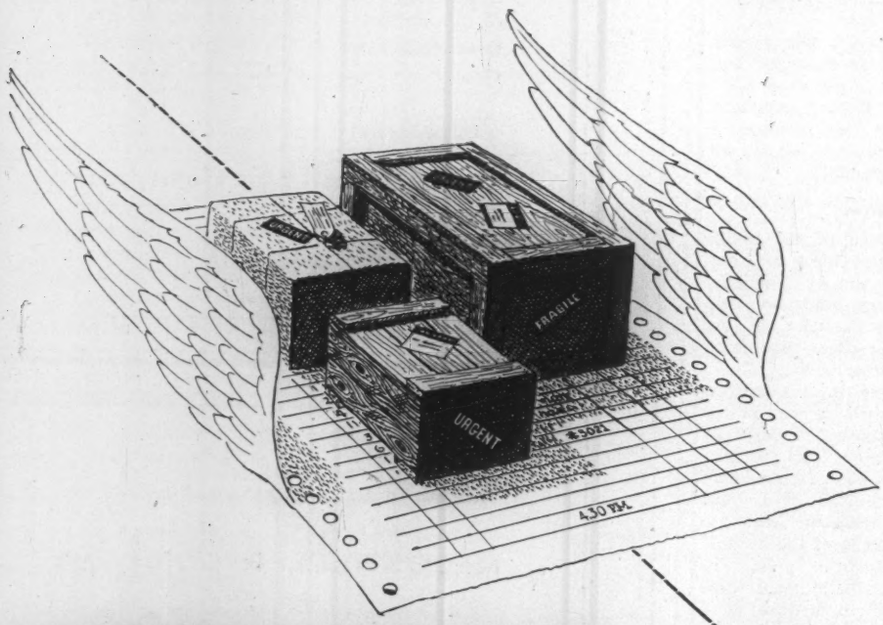
I ENJOYED very much Murray Ballantyne's informative "Church Seeks A Voice For Labor" (SN June 6).

GUY CORMIER
St. Joseph's University, NB.

Minor Coincidence

I WAS interested in noticing, in your item on the King's Plate (SN June 6), that Audax Minor of *The New Yorker* magazine, the one always on the lookout for funny coincidences, was present for the event. I was also interested in your last paragraph and the first paragraph of his report the *following* week, June 10 of *The N.Y. You said:* "30,000 fans, including out-of-town bigwigs like Audax Minor . . . would have agreed that the Sport of Kings improves with a royal twist like a King's plate and 50 guineas. That twist no U.S. derby could hope to match." *Minor said*: "Seeing the King's Plate at Toronto . . . I'm strong for the little formalities: His Excellency the Governor General riding down the stretch in his motor car, the white top hats and morning coats in the Members' Stand, and the restrained enthusiasm of the crowd. It's all a bit old-fashioned, and nothing like Churchill Downs."

Calgary, Alberta. H. A. SHIPLEY



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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

W. F. Chafe, President of the Newfoundland Federation of Labor, becomes the province's official representative on the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Dr. Wilder Penfield, Montreal brain surgeon and Director of the famed Montreal Neurological Institute, has been elected President of the American Neurological Association.

AWARD

F. J. Giles of University College, Toronto, has won the first Dr. Mercer scholarship in Near Oriental research. This scholarship is intended particularly for students considering work in the Near East under the Department of External Affairs.

DEATHS

Dr. E. Ralph Hooper, 79, of London, Ont., one-time physician to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and head of the Presbyterian hospital and leper colony at Addis-Ababa; of a heart attack at Oakville, Ont.

Llewellyn Newell Bate, formerly one of Ottawa's leading businessmen and sportsmen, son of the late Sir Henry Newell Bate; in Ottawa after a long illness.

Thomas Henry Marten, 70, artist and inventor and a direct descendant of explorer Sir Alexander Mackenzie; in Toronto.

W. S. Newton, 67, prominent Winnipeg businessman and sportsman; in Winnipeg following a lengthy illness.

Dr. G. A. Howson, Peterborough, Ont., obstetrician and gynaecologist and World War I army physician; at Peterborough after a six-month illness.

E. Blake Winter, 76, noted Toronto Shriner, twice mayor of Windsor; in Toronto.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 38 June 27, 1950

A Senator's Warning

THE Senate has begun to take a hand in the business of designing the method by which the Canadian constitution is henceforth to be amended. Senator Marcotte has proposed a resolution declaring it to be the Senate's opinion that whenever a constitutional amendment requires the consent of one or more of the Provinces such consent must be conveyed by the legislature and by no other authority.

This intervention of the Senate in the constitution-making business is interesting, because up to the present the business has been left wholly in the hands of the Ministers of the Dominion and the Provinces, and Mr. Marcotte's resolution if acted upon would have the effect of preventing these Ministers from making any changes requiring the consent of the Provinces without getting the approval of the Legislature in each case. A peculiar thing about the resolution is, however, the fact that at present there is no such thing as an amendment "requiring the consent" of any Province; nobody knows what consent any amendment requires unless it falls within the terms of the recent transfer of power from Westminster to Ottawa, in which case it requires only the consent of the two Houses of Parliament.

Senator Marcotte's resolution appears to have been provoked by a pamphlet written by his fellow-Senator, the Hon. Norman Lambert, which advances the rather shocking doctrine that the development of "consultation and conference between federal and provincial governments" is "rapidly displacing the historic role of the Senate as a guardian of provincial rights." Mr. Lambert was obviously thinking of the current practice of negotiating rentals for taxation fields, a practice which has nothing to do with constitutional amendment and would not be touched by the resolution; but the remark gave Mr. Marcotte a chance to dig up several much more serious matters in regard to which he could claim that the Senate, with its Liberal majority, had been extremely neglectful of its responsibilities. He cited the Family Allowances Act, the Redistribution Act, the abolition of Privy Council appeals, and the taking over of certain powers of constitutional amendment. Upon all of these, he maintained, the Senate should have maintained the rights of the Provinces and had failed to do so; but the duty to maintain those rights still remained. "I submit that you cannot exterminate a duty merely by disregarding it."

We are not at all anxious that the constitutional wishes of the people of Canada should be capable of being blocked by a single Province (except in the special matters in which the Province of Quebec is entitled to block them), but we do think that it is time for some voice to be raised about the off-handed way in which the constitution of Canada is at present being made over by a group of Attorneys-General and Prime Ministers, and we think Mr. Marcotte is doing a useful job.

Russia's Aristocracy

THE BEST news that has come out of Russia in many moons is that of the new Stalin doctrine for the interpretation of the word "needs" in Commandment No. 1 of the Marxian Decalogue: "From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs."

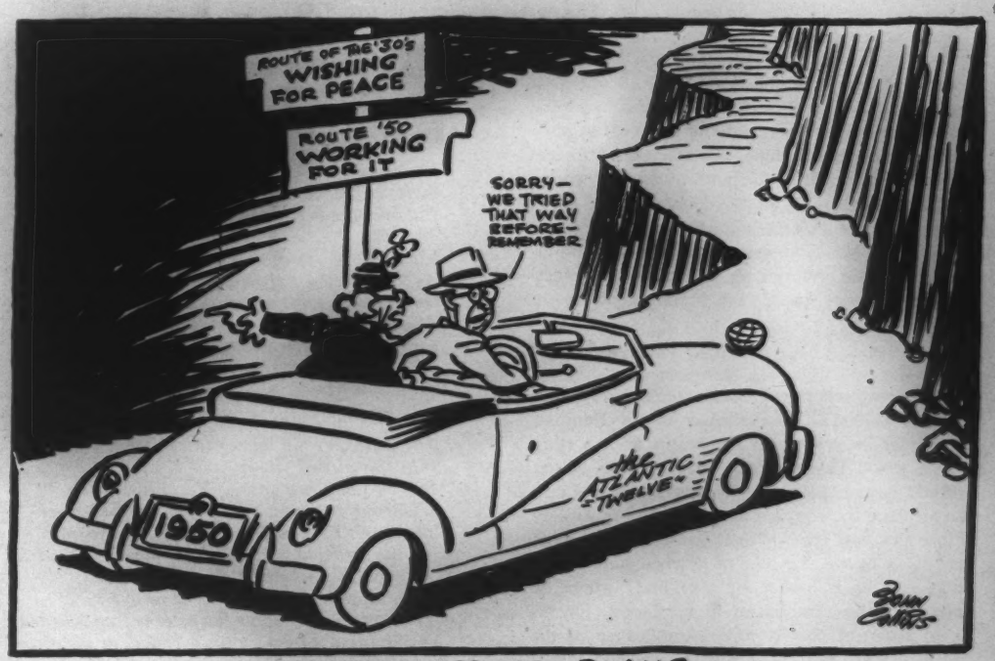
"According to Stalin," said Mr. V. G. Lopatkin in what is described as an elaborate broadcast lecture, "in a Communist society each citizen would work according to his capabilities and receive consumer goods not in proportion to the work he has done, but in proportion to his requirements as a culturally developed person."

This looks like the dawn of reason and the end of doctrinaire Socialism in Russia. It is accompanied by further and even more enlightening explanations. It appears that "As Stalin has said, the cry for equality has its origin in the peasant way of thought, in the psychology of primitive peasant Communism, the feeling that all good things should be equally divided." But how wrong the peasant is! This idea "has nothing in common with Marxist Socialism and is in complete contradiction to the permanent element of difference in individual requirements."

This doctrine indicates the foundation of a new Russian aristocracy, which will probably in due time develop some kind of property rights analogous to those of feudalism—which, far from being the permanent and God-given rights of the 19th Century, were directly conditioned upon service and fidelity to the feudal overlord. This new aristocracy will rapidly harden into a hereditary aristocracy, for the son of a person who is himself highly developed culturally will have special privileges in the matter of education and in appointment to office and will therefore himself be looked upon as being just as highly developed. Such an aristocracy, provided only that there is reasonably easy access into it for the ablest members of the commonalty, may well be the best possible social organization for a country like Russia.

Royal Marriages

THE IDEA, widely prevalent among the followers of Colonel McCormick, that the Duke of Windsor was removed from the British throne by a cabal of elderly Tories who were alarmed at his evident interest in the depressed classes will be even more tenaciously held by those followers after their perusal of the Duke's memoirs, which have been appearing in *Life* and the *Montreal Standard*, and of "Abdication: or All Is True," a poetic drama by H. T. Lowe-Porter (McClelland and Stewart, $3), which was played in Dublin in 1948, and has just become available—at the psychological moment—in book form. Neither of these literary works advances any historic confirmation for the idea; but each seeks to strengthen it by a subtle twist of interpretation. The twist in the Duke's writings was, we assume, imparted by the American journalist who ghosted them. The twist in the play is entirely to be credited to the playwright, a lady who was born in Pennsylvania and educated at Aurora, NY, and



SUMMER TRAVEL PLANS

has acquired an excellent reputation as a translator of Thomas Mann, Werfel and other European authors. Neither of these two writers, and perhaps not even the Duke himself, is the sort of person to whom one would look for a profound understanding of the institution of monarchy. Nor is the Duchess of Windsor, if we may assume that she had some influence on the memoirs.

Mrs. Lowe-Porter's drama is written in a Shakespearean poetic English which bears exactly the same relation to Shakespeare that a bottle of champagne which has been open all night bears to one which has just popped; it satisfies thirst, but it does not sparkle. Much of the piece is quite good theatre, especially with the enormous advantage of having the audience pad out the action with what the public news-sheets and rumor and gossip have said about the living persons (and persons only lately dead) whom we are led to think we see upon the stage. The "foreign lady" and Mr. Churchill come off especially well, and Lord Baldwin especially badly.

But there is no suggestion of the one essential factor in the case—the fact that hereditary monarchy is impossible in these democratic days unless the monarch's marriage, and hence the parentage of his successor, conform to the standards exacted by the will of the people. The will of the British people, and of the people of all those nations which recognize the British sovereign as their sovereign, was correctly formulated by the Government which informed the King that the consent of Parliament to his marriage with Mrs. Simpson, a consent required by the Royal Marriage Act, could not be obtained.

"Welfare Workers, Unite!"

THE welfare workers of Canada will certainly have to join either the AFL or the CCL. If they belonged to either of those organizations they would be "Labor," and all the things for which Labor is now attacking them would be quite all right.

Mr. George Hodgson, a Labor representative on the Toronto Welfare Council, has been attacking the whole system of Community Chests—a system which admittedly has some drawbacks as well as some advantages. But the ground of his objection is that they tend to increase the number of social workers and raise their salaries. This is a most extraordinary charge to come from the representative of labor organizations whose chief object is to increase the number and raise the wages of those employed in their own various occupations. (The raising of the numbers is perhaps not a direct objective, but it is a very direct and inevitable result of the cutting down of working hours which is an admitted objective).

Obviously all that the social workers have to do to change Mr. Hodgson's opinion is to take out a union charter. Everything that he now charges to them as a vice would then become a virtue.

Best News Story

THERE was general approval among newspaper people in Canada of the selection of Mr. Edmond Chassé for the award for the best news reporting job of 1949. This was not only because of the brilliant *coup* achieved by him in the Baie Comeau airplane tragedy, but also because Mr. Chassé is the very best type of news-gatherer. He knows everybody in the Province of Quebec who is anybody, and he is trusted by everybody whom he knows. He has journalism in his blood, for his father was not only a prominent lawyer of the city of Quebec but also a highly respected editor.

At the age of 25 Mr. Chassé ran for the legislature against Sir Lomer Gouin, probably without much expectation of success, although it is true that those where the days when Henri Bourassa was giving the French Liberals a good deal of trouble. Since then he seems to have found journalism a sufficient outlet for his abounding energies, which is rather unusual in French Canada.

—CP

BEST *spot news story of the year was done by Edmond Chassé on the murder in the Baie Comeau airplane. It won the National Award of the Toronto Men's Press Club, $400.*

Return

A SECOND *time we found the path to the cove,*
But summer was on the wane, the brief exultant summer,
And it was not the same. Down from the dusty road
Through the profound green of firs and fern
We slipped and stumbled; the trailing vines
Of partridge berry shone like crewel work
In silk; the vines of snowberry, the dainty capillaire,
Held close their polished grains, small miracles of fruit,
And suddenly we noticed how silent were the woods.

It was not the same. Instead of the bay
Dazzling at the path's end with a burst of blue,
The color of joy had turned to slate
Under a wind offshore that boded rain.
From the moist hollow above the rocks, the ladies' tresses
Had disappeared and left no ring of fragrance
On the salt air. It was no longer summer.

The wind ravelled the flames of our fire
Built on stone, and the cold deliberate wave
Slid over the periwinkles fast on the rocks below us.
I thought of spray that soon would dash
As high as the freight of copper-colored cones
On the slant spruce with a foothold in the cliff,
And of blackberries falling sheer
From their rough green mats into the sea;
Of wings of butterflies, jet and saffron, torn
From coverts of goldenrod by harsh autumnal gales.

The little ship we launched ran swiftly
Into the ruffled waves, and headed
For an unknown shore. We followed her
Until our straining eyes could tell no longer
The birch bark sails from a drift of foam.
All the great ships in the world have vanished so
To some last watcher; all the summers
Have ripened and been borne away.
The watchers of ships have turned and sighed;
A thousand summers have ended in an afternoon.

LENORE A. PRATT

The High and Low of It

WE ARE developing a theory that cartoonists who have strong political opinions—which does not include all cartoonists—should always be employed on papers of the opposite political tendency. The famous "Low," who was first introduced to Canadian readers by this weekly—we like to remember that he used to mail us an advance proof of a couple of cartoons a week with his own hand, at a time when his amazing draftmanship and Puckish humor were only beginning to be appreciated on this side of the Atlantic—is a case in point. He is politically an ardent Laborite, but for many years was employed on the *Daily Express*, where he was permitted to poke fun at the then ruling classes of Great Britain with great freedom but obviously could not do any direct campaigning for the Labor party. He has now moved over to the Labor organ, the *Daily Herald*, and we get a strong feeling that he is not having nearly so much fun.

A recent cartoon showed British industry under the guise of an elephant, with Sir Stafford Cripps feeding "incentives" to a trunk labelled "Wages" and the Tories trying to feed them to an anaemic tail marked "Profits," while a workingman very comfortably seated on the howdah observes "Wrong end, Bub!" The allegory is not a very good one. It would be excellent if labor were the only operative force in the business of production, as the Communists maintain and many Socialists appear to believe. But it is not, and there are other elements which need incentives, and which are not getting much in these days.

Mr. Low's Puckish humor used to be much more valid, and therefore much funnier, when he was working for Lord Beaverbrook.

Quebec Pastoral Letter

THE recent Collective Pastoral Letter of the episcopate of the Civil Province of Quebec of the Roman Catholic Church has not received anything like the attention to which it is entitled from English-speaking Canadians of that religious body and indeed of any form of Christian faith. It was of course composed in the French language, and the authorized translation is not particularly good, using as it does the literal equivalents of the original French where the technical language of social science in English requires a different phrasing. For example, "professional organizations" sounds odd to the English ear as a reference to trade unions, and "occupational organizations" would probably be better. That the term has an entirely different meaning in French is made very obvious by the fact that it is also employed in the Letter to designate the associations of employers engaged in a single type of industry or a group of related types.

The episcopate seems to have been careful to avoid committing itself to the proposition that organizations of workers must necessarily be Roman Catholic in personnel and control. Indeed it makes it extremely clear that the Quebec worker should have two types of organized activity, one in Catholic Action groups, which would of course be entirely Roman Catholic, and one "in professional, economic and social organizations." Of the latter it is stated only that they should "draw their

inspiration from the social doctrine of the Church." We do not think this can be interpreted as excluding any type of trade union except those which in effect maintain the doctrine of the class war. It certainly does not prevent Roman Catholic workers from associating themselves with fellow-workers of other religious beliefs. There is a particularly fine reference in the Letter to the need for "an ever more numerous apostolic élite which will think it a very great honor to stay in the working class in order to serve it better and to help it to attain the highest possible level of moral and religious, professional and cultural life."

Employers also are called upon to unite "in professional associations which draw their inspiration from the social doctrine of the Church." In such organizations they will be helped to perfect the technique of their enterprises, to bring about improvements of the law, and to collaborate with the workers. This type of organization is suggested as a means of relief from the "unbridled competition in existing economic life" with its resultant "impediments to the practice of justice." The Letter does not specifically advocate the combining of the workers' and employers' organizations after the Corporative fashion, but the official English synopsis of it does state that proper organization "will normally lead the associations of employers and employees towards the vocational order."

A large part of the Letter is devoted to the exposition, in the most admirable language, of the Christian concept of work, and this concept as set forth by the Quebec episcopate is one to which no member of any Christian body could take much exception. It recognizes how much less satisfying to the full needs of man is factory labor than agricultural and craft labor, how little the industrial worker is integrated into the life of the enterprise, and how important it is that factory work should be organized more humanely, and in such a way that all the participants may realize their "community of activity and of interest."

It's Still $2.50

THE official notice of the falling due of the radio licence fee for 1950 is a beautiful postcard with three reproductions of the signature of Mr. C. P. Edwards, Deputy Minister of the Department of Transport—one for the English version, one for the French version and one on the front for the postal frank.

It tells you where to go to pay your radio licence fee. It tells you that if you cannot find a licence-issuer in your locality you should hunt up the nearest radio inspector. And finally it gives you the much easier alternative of remitting the fee to the Radio Division, Department of Transport, Ottawa—which is the alternative to which most readers of SATURDAY NIGHT probably resort.

But it does not contain one single word about the amount of the licence fee. It is true that the licence-issuer, after you have hunted him up, will probably know what the fee is and consent to tell you. But why in the name of all that is business-like, if it is willing to accept remittances to the Radio Division, does the Department of Transport omit to tell the remitter how much to remit?

(N.B. We should like to be more helpful than the Department of Transport. The licence fee is still $2.50.)

Fair Employment Law

THERE is no doubt whatever that in spite of the generally tolerant attitude of Canadians in racial matters, a very large number of people in this country are compelled to accept employment of a much lower grade than their capabilities would entitle them to, for no other reason than their racial origin. The worst victims of this discrimination are probably the Negroes, but it extends to a great many other racial elements, and is usually effective in direct proportion to the ease with which the racial strain can be identified.

This condition of things is both uneconomic, depriving the community of the use of a great deal of its available skills, and also grossly unjust, setting up in the minds of the victims a very natural resentment against the society which so treats them. One of the methods by which the evil can be mitigated (it cannot be destroyed until the state of mind which causes it is destroyed) is a Fair Employment Practices Law. The Committee on Group Relations in Canada (46 Elgin Street, Ottawa) has issued a well designed four-page folder advocating the adoption of such a law by all the Canadian provinces. It points out that such legislation is enforced and is considered to be working well in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and several other American States. The Committee on Group Relations is sponsored by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Société Canadienne d'Enseignement Postscolaire and the Canadian Citizenship Council. We should like to see a wide circulation for this little document.

Mr. Bouchard Again

THE Quebec City weekly, *Le Temps,* continues to promote the unity of Canada by permitting Mr. Paul Bouchard to express his opinions about certain of his fellow-Canadians. Canada, he now tells us, is not nearly ready yet to emerge from its degrading colonialism. To the two traditional centres of that vice, Ontario and British Columbia, there has now been added a third in the shape of Newfoundland. The country will therefore have a long way to go before it can free itself from the larval state of a British Dominion and rise to the dignity of a free and sovereign nation. "Alas! how long must Canada continue to expiate the original fault of having been colonized throughout vast regions of its territory by those fugitives from democracy, those lamentable and conquered enemies of American liberty, the United Empire Loyalists?"

One would gather from Mr. Bouchard's tone that the French-Canadians whom he purports to represent had been enthusiastic supporters of American liberty, and therefore opponents of the United Empire Loyalists, at the time when the latter acquired that designation. This is hardly the case. The apostles of that American liberty which Mr. Bouchard so greatly admires invaded Canada in 1775, offering the French-Canadians the same identical brand of liberty, which they almost unanimously refused. It seems illogical that Mr. Bouchard should deny to the United Empire Loyalists the right to prefer not to live under the banner of American liberty, when his own ancestors made precisely the same choice.

The Quebec movement for a republican form of government for Canada is obviously an echo of recent developments in Ireland. But the situation in Ireland is somewhat different. Ireland is not on the North American continent, and has no need of association with a strong European nation to preserve it from being dominated by the United States. It is true that there are now republics in what Mr. Pearson rather dexterously calls "our Commonwealth"; but we do not imagine that Mr. Bouchard would be content with anything short of the complete abandonment of all ties with other nations (including those of the United Nations) which has been achieved by Mr. Costello.

Culture Regularly Monthly

("Join Now For Beautiful Book-Dividends!"—Advertisement.)

WHEN *I've come home and had my sup*
And washed the plates and silver up
And movie-ads show naught that's new
And I have nothing much to do,
I find myself admiring all
The books that line my bedroom wall:
Decline and Fall *in volumes two;*
A la récherche du temps perdu;
Leaves of Grass; Days of our Years;
Their Finest Hour; Blood, Sweat and Tears;
The Gathering Storm; The Grand Alliance;
A row of Modern Library Giants;
The Rubaiyat; *two* Opera Guides;
John Gunther's (*all of them*) Insides;
Out of the Night *by Valtin* (*Jan*)
And Doctor Faustus (*Thomas Mann*) . . .
They cost me plenty when I buyed them:
Some day I'll take a peek inside them.

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

MALE moths are more attracted by city lights than female moths, says a government entomologist. Humans are closer to the insect than most of us think.

The Toronto *Telegram* refuses to accept advertisements for "Marxist tenants.". But what if the advertiser were an under-cover of the RCMP?

Trainmen in Milan, Italy, have started a series of ten-minute "hiccup strikes." But hiccups are harder to stop than to start.

A Saskatchewan government insurance company has been refused a licence in several other Provinces. People who don't believe in competition shouldn't try to compete in the territory of people who do.

Time is money, and sometimes the time you spend in the teller's queue may be worth

more than the interest on what you have in the bank.

"BC Man Knighted by King," says a newspaper headline. Sorry, brother, but he can't be a BC man; we don't allow them to be knighted. He's just a man who was born in BC and got away.

Mr. Howe should be careful. There won't be any powers left for him to ask for in an emergency.

The Vancouver *Province* says that the Indiana bishop who, as we noted last week, paid seventy cents for a long distance call to Heaven should have called from Vancouver, which is much closer. Closer? We thought Heaven was a local call in Vancouver!

A New Westminster man says the Doukhobors are "personally clean." Anyhow we don't have to ask how he knows.

Eighty-four per cent of Canadians, according to a Gallup Poll, believe that the baby bonus is a good idea. And that probably doesn't include the babies.

Lucy wants to know whether they are called disc jockeys because of the merciless way they ride the hit-parade favorites.

Where They Never Fade Away

The Art, Science and Literature of War Must Be Preserved for Everyone's Good But the Military Institute for Officers Keeps Alive an Essential Spirit

by Thaddeus Kay

PRESERVED in a glass case on the second floor of a building on Toronto's University Avenue, across the street from the Armories, is the pilot's seat of the Fokker in which Baron Manfred von Richtofen was shot down on April 21, 1918, by Captain A. Roy Brown, DFC.

In another case nearby is a piece of hardtack which was issued to one Captain Harman at Fort Erie in 1866. It is still in good condition, or at least as good condition as it was ever in.

These are two of the most fascinating, if not the most important, relics on exhibition in the Library-Museum of the Royal Canadian Military Institute. It was founded in the year 1890 "to provide in an Institute for the Defence Forces of Canada, a library, museum and club for the purpose of promotion of military art, science and literature, to gather and preserve the records of the defence forces, and develop its specialized field in Canadian history."

Some people still, unfortunately, think of a Military Institute as a sort of glorified mausoleum—where retired officers lift their voices in reminiscence and their glasses *ad infinitum*.

Certainly no such idea was in the mind of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter (later Sir William Otter, KCB) when he returned from a command in the Northwest Rebellion to found what is now the Royal Canadian Military Institute. Just as certainly the Institute today is a long, long way from the veterans' club of popular fancy.

To be sure, there are facilities for dining and drinking, as at most other first-rate clubs in Canada, but these take up a small percentage of the space in the Institute's present quarters. They are in fact extraordinarily limited to cope with an actual present membership of 2,150, and a potential membership in the Toronto area of 35,000. These 35,000 potential members consist of the men who have ever held commissions in any of the defence forces—Navy, Army, Air Force, constabularies, and so on—of the Empire, and who have never been cashiered or dismissed from the service.

THE ONLY other requirement of any man meeting those conditions is that he pay his entrance fee and annual dues, and that he behave himself. The Institute's rules are generally those of any service mess; the standards of conduct are high.

The library at the Royal Canadian Military Institute in Toronto is the most complete of its kind on this continent: records, reference books, and recent and current works on military subjects. Among the former are complete and original Army Lists dating back to 1746, and reprints going back as far as the time of Oliver Cromwell and his Roundheads. Another extraordinary collection is a complete and official correspondence covering the American Civil War, for both the Union and Confederate armies. For the non-military historian, there is a complete set of the publications of the Champlain Society; for the research-minded a detailed index to the Archives in Ottawa.

In the reference section may be found the history of the art and science of war as far back as man kept written accounts of his fighting. There is for example, "Sun Tzu on the Art of War," considered to be the world's oldest military treatise. Much of Sun's advice is perfectly valid today, guided missiles and atom bombs notwithstanding.

Clausewitz and Mahan, Montgomery and Eisenhower, are here too. While several volumes are of mostly historical or sentimental interest, many are required reading for the serious student of military affairs.

BOOKS, however unique or valuable, do not catch the eye in the same way as Richtofen's bullet-torn pilot's seat or Captain Harman's long-lived hardtack, and it is in the Institute's museum that the casual visitor will spend most of his time. Owing to an acute shortage of display space, many interesting museum items are gathering dust and dampness in the basement, but those on exhibit will amply repay an afternoon's attention. In the collection, the whole history of warfare can be traced: bows and knives and clubs and spears from days unhappily gone by; bombs, shells, and rifles of the contemporary martial scene.

More specialized is the complete collection of primers, fuses, and component parts used by the Canadian army in World War II. Along with the display of devices for exploding mines and booby traps, it is a remarkable exhibition of man's ingenuity in warfare. In contrast, there is a Bible used by Governor Simcoe at Fort York.

While the library and museum would provide ample excuse for the Institute's existence, its main purpose, now as in the days when it was founded, is based on something more intangible. We do our best to forget that there is any necessity for a continuous military tradition; that the knowledge and experience gained in one war must not be irretrievably lost before the start of the next one. But those responsible for the country's security have never entertained this comfortable illusion. Wherever possible they have encouraged such organizations as the Royal Canadian Military Institute and similar clubs scattered across the country.

THE INSTITUTE provides, for the Toronto area, a meeting place for officers of all of Canada's wars, where they can talk, study, and hear lectures from leading political and military figures, or just to relax in their own company. Through the preservation of this spirit which has won the wars of the past, it is serving the public as well as its own members.

At the moment, the Institute is campaigning for funds for newer, larger, and more modern quarters. If the campaign is successful and the new building is constructed, it is probable that a great many of the close to 35,000 eligible non-members may join the Institute. Its directors would like to see them all become members, even if it meant having to store some of them in the basement.

THREE SERVICES *and much arduous campaigning are represented at this meeting of officers in the library of the Royal Canadian Military Institute. From the left: Captain A. R. E. Coleman, DSO, RD, RCN (R) who served in both World Wars; F/Lt. J. L. McCaul, DFC and bar, of 400 Fighter Squadron, RCAF (R) and Major Frederic E. Neel. Major Neel began his active soldiering in the Matabele Campaign of 1893, served in South Africa and finished as a veteran of World War I. Weapon is a Boer rifle.*

—Kenneth Roberts

—Turofsky

Canadian Hopes in the Canadian Open

Since 1914 Canada's Major Golf Competition Has Been Won by Americans; But This Year, Says Scarboro Golf Club's Pro, Things May Be Different

by Bob Gray

EVERY YEAR about this time locker-room conversation turns to *the* golf event of the year: the Canadian Open. This is the gathering of top amateurs and pros of Canada and the U.S. to compete for the Seagram Gold Cup and for $10,000 in prize money. Those who formed the 3,000-strong gallery for last year's tilt (*above*) still rehash the work of the 280 contestants who fought it out on Toronto's St. George's course where the parched fairways and sandtraps provided super-real tournament hazards. They're still talking about Little Rock's "Dutch" Harrison, the Arkansas Traveller and his loose-limbed style and about his 271 low that took the $2,000 top. They remember the 275 of Chicago's Jim Ferrier and of his setting the new course record of 65 (seven under par), on his final round. Then, sooner or later, the conversation gets round to the chances of a Canadian victory at the Royal Montreal, comes Aug. 24, this year. "Golf is golf," say the boys, "and in the Open everybody's brother. But just this once . . ."

The last "once" for a Canadian win is as far back as 1914 when Karl Keffer of Ottawa took the top slot. Since then the Yanks have had it all their own way. Will it be different this year?

SINCE Keffer's day the runner-up spot is the best the home professionals have been able to do. In 1933, Lex Robson, veteran match-play expert from Peterborough, tied for second place with Lighthorse Harry Copper just eight strokes behind the winner, Joe Kirkwood. Then in 1941 at Lambton it was the writer's good fortune to finish second by two strokes to Slammin' Sam Snead. Must have been during some of our luckier days!

The 1950 prospects of a Canadian bringing the Seagram Gold Cup (now held by Dutch Harrison, the Arkansas Traveller) back to home soil, are in the hands of a few of the top-ranking linksmen. And the big question round the cooler is, "Who's coming up?"

Foremost among the Canadian hopes is long-hitting Stan Leonard, pro at the Marine Drive Club of Vancouver, who during the past year has been playing some of the best golf of his brilliant career. Current rumors from the midwest have it that Stan will not be competing but he's a keen, competitive golfer and he's not likely to pass up a chance for the big cash award and extra glory in this classic event.

The 38-year-old Vancouverite, rated for some years as the longest hitter in Canada, has hung up an enviable record in his 13 years as a professional. He has won three Canadian Professional Golfers' Association titles and at some time or other has won just about every Pro or Open tournament in the Western provinces.

Apart from his success around home, Leonard has taken a few paying flings on the American tournament circuit on the West Coast. Stan's best effort was in the Esmeralda Open in Idaho less than a year ago, where he was beaten by a single stroke despite a terrific 261 for 72-holes, forcing the winner Ed "Porky" Oliver to shoot a world record 260 count. A few weeks ago, Leonard, the boy with the "whiplash" swing, finished second to Fred Haas in the Long Beach, California, open. All in all, I think he'll do as a leading prospect for a Canadian victory this year.

Others who should prove contenders to break the American monopoly on our top golf prize are, Bill Kerr of Beaconsfield whose 277 at St. George's gave him a third-place tie last year; Stan Horne of Islemere and Jules Huot of Laval-Sur-Le-Lac (all Montreal pros), Gordon Brydson of Toronto's Mississauga Club, Dick Borthwick of Hamilton, Pete Olympk of Edmonton and Kasmir Zabowski of Halifax.

Kerr, Horne, Borthwick and Brydson along with the writer, got in some golf in the south during the past winter and the extra play and tournament experience proved a great help to a good start this spring. Kerr fired a final round 67 to hit the prize-money in the Atlanta Open for the best effort of the group. Brydson showed that he had kept his game at top pitch during the winter: he burned up Islington's par 73 with a sensational 66 when the Ontario pros held a get-together there last month.

Little Jules Huot, one of golf's finest competitors, is back in form again after being slowed down by illness last season, while Borthwick is hitting the ball better than ever.

Though the chief hopes for a Canadian win this year in the Open rest on the shoulders of the veteran campaigners mentioned, there are several promising young stars among the professionals and assistants.

Murray Tucker of the Sunningdale Club of London rates as one of the brightest prospects among the younger pros, showing well in the Ontario Open and the Millar Trophy pro match-play tournament. Murray is a fine shot-maker and has the temperament and confidence needed for top tournament golf.

Although my scope of viewing these up-and-coming young stars centres in the East and chiefly around Toronto, others who appear headed for the top ranks are Gord Harrison of Peterborough Golf Club, Hal Butler, assistant at Thornhill; Bert Turcott, assistant at Oakdale and Lorne Stone of Upland and George Clifton of Niagara-on-the-Lake, a couple of young professionals.

SO MUCH for the professionals and hopes for a home-brew victory from their club-swinging.

But don't let anyone sell you on the idea that there isn't an excellent chance of one of our very fine amateurs having a big say in the Canadian Open. And in the amateur ranks there appear to be a greater number of young stars coming up than among the pros.

Outstanding youngster of last season was Laurie Roland of Vancouver, now just 17 years of age. Last year Laurie was the sensation of the Canadian Amateur championship going to the semi-final round in that fast company before being defeated, one-up by the U.S. veteran Dick Chapman, who went on to win the title.

After playing against the youngster, Chapman rated Laurie as good a prospect at 16 as the great Bobby Jones was at the same age, and Chapman played against them both.

Bobby Fair, one of our Scarboro Club boys, who went to the third round in the U.S. amateur last year, along with Gerry Kesselring of Kitchener, second low amateur with 294 at St. George's, and Bill Moreland of North Bay, get the call as the other most promising members of the rising young simon-pure group.

Then too, you can't overlook veteran amateurs like Phil Farley of Scarboro, beaten for the Canadian title last year by Chapman after two extra holes in the 36-hole final; Nick Weslock of Windsor 1949 Ontario Open Champion and low amateur with 287 in the Open last year; George Eluck, runner-up to Gerry Kesselring in last year's Ontario Amateur test; Bill Mawhinney of Vancouver, former Canadian junior champ; Tommy Riddell, match play expert of Montreal; Allan Boes of Edmonton and several others.

At present the outlook of golf in Canada would be much brighter if the number of young amateurs and professionals moving into the tournament picture were greater. However, a move is

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

Artists Get OK from O'Keefe's

by Paul Duval

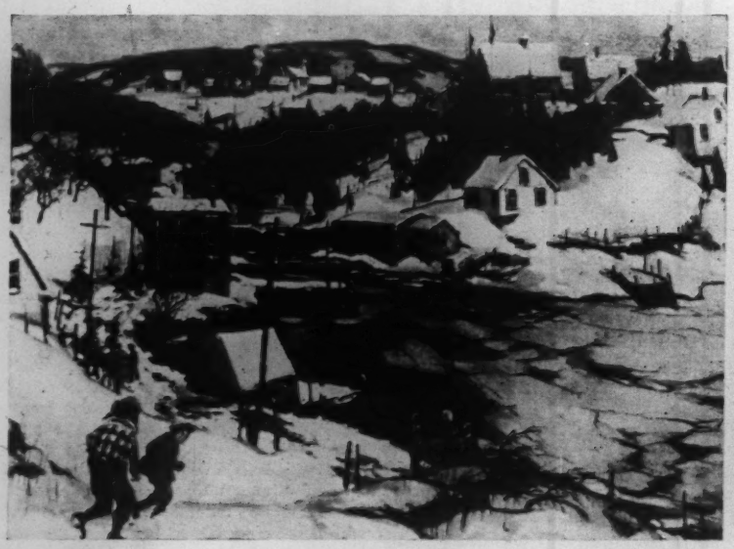
AN ENTRY for the O'Keefe's Art Awards is here being given careful scrutiny by jurors. **L. A. C. Panton, Fred Brigden, A. J. Casson and Charles Comfort** (standing). O'Keefe's Awards are presented annually to young Canadian artists between the ages of 18 and 30. The 18 awards are open to residents of Canada and total $5,250. Nearly 600 paintings were received for this year's competition.

SPARKED by American example, Canadian business is now coming to a realization of the importance of creative art endeavor to the vigor of a free society. The latest, and to date most impressive, example of fine art sponsorship here is the recently concluded O'Keefe's Art Awards, totalling $5,250.

The O'Keefe's scholarships stress the encouragement and development of young artists. All paintings entered were to be painted during the last two years by artists between the ages of 18 and 30. All told, the distinguished four-man jury studied 581 entries received from students in every part of Canada and some from the United States, Mexico and Europe. Judges Fred Brigden, A. J. Casson, Charles Comfort and L. A. C. Panton were pleasantly surprised at the calibre of some of the work and did not arrive at their final selections without some soul-searching. However, few would quibble with their final choices; the 18 prize-winning canvases hold much hope for the future of Canadian art.

This week, the public will have a chance to judge for themselves when the prize winners go on dsplay at the Art Gallery of Toronto for a three-week period. Later, the paintings may go on a tour of the Dominion.

"CITYSCAPE" by **Ghitta Caiserman** was the winner of $500 third award. Montrealer Miss Caiserman is 27 years old and had first art tuition at New York's famous Parsons School of Design. After a short period at the Manhattan Art Students League, she returned to Montreal where she now paints and instructs school children.



SECOND AWARD of $750 was received by **Joseph Purcell** for his briskly realized "Canadian School Days." Such pieces of vigorous realism have already won the young Halifax painter a bright reputation in his native province. A fourth generation Haligonian, Purcell studied at the Nova Scotia College of Art, and has been commissioned to paint several murals for hotels, hospitals and churches around the city of Halifax.

"FISHERMEN" won top O'Keefe's Award of $1,000 for **Kenneth C. Lochhead** of Ottawa. Grave in color and mood, the carefully composed canvas is typical of the serious approach to art found throughout many of the entries. Young artist Lochhead first studied art at the Ottawa Technical School and at the Summer School of Queen's University. From 1945 to 1949 he attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

Russians Still Fleeing from Stalin

Writer Who Left the Soviet Union at the End of the War Interviews Fellow-Countrymen Still Fleeing Today

by Tanya Matthews

ONE of the most interesting books on Russia in many a day was "Russian Child and Russian Wife," by Tanya Matthews, reviewed in SATURDAY NIGHT *a year ago. The writer, who married a British journalist during the war and was one of the last of the Russian wives to be allowed to leave the USSR, has since become a journalist herself.*

She reported the Kravchenko Trial (see SN June 13) in Paris and has now been to Germany to interview recent refugees from the Soviet Union, to find out why they flee and what manner of people they are.

AMONG the eight million refugees of all kinds in Western Germany there are a large number of Soviet Russian men and women, deserters from the Red Army and the Soviet civil administration in Eastern Germany.

At one time they were arriving in the Western zones at the rate of several hundred a month, and, despite Soviet restrictive measures and propaganda as to the unhappy fate awaiting them, the flow continues. Most of them are intellectual workers, but they include all classes and ages.

The "escapees" risk their lives to flee. First, they have no certainty as to how they will be received in the Western zones. Up till 1947, the Western Allies faithfully fulfilled the Yalta Agreement, and turned thousands of refugees back to the Soviet authorities. Secondly, there are many difficulties in crossing the line and only two or three out of every ten who try to escape are believed to get through.

Fate of Those Caught

The fate of those who fail can be imagined. With great luck it means Siberia; without luck, a parade in chains before the prisoner's unit, and then shooting.

The escapees have five main kinds of motive for the risk they take.

First, there is that of the official in trouble, like Leonid who was an officer in the MVD (former NKVD) in Berlin. His job was to screen White Russians from France who had opted after 1946 to return to Russia as Soviet citizens. A friend warned him that the authorities thought him too friendly with these repatriates, and he fled.

The second motive is that of the political prisoners who, towards the end of the war, were released from concentration camps in the Soviet Union to fight for Mother Russia. After fighting loyally they learned on the eve of returning to civilian life that other ex-prisoners who had gone back to Russia had been sent to serve out the rest of their sentence.

A third class of fugitive is formed by those who have married German girls who do not want to live in Russia.

A fourth and fairly common motive is the attraction of the Western way of life. Twenty-two year old Alexander, a young skilled worker from a Siberian tractor station, had met a former Soviet prisoner of war who had been released from his prison camp in Germany by the Americans and somehow got to the United States. When this man was eventually returned to Russia under the Yalta Agreement, he had been sentenced to 25 years "free settlement" in Siberia, where Alexander met him. After listening to his tales of the free and easy life in America, and then, when sent to Germany in the army, seeing that the German peasants lived much better than his own people at home, Alexander escaped at the first opportunity.

—Miller

A "NON-RETURNER": *Propaganda about "Soviet Paradise" doesn't fool adults.*

By far the largest number of "escapees" flee, however, from hatred of the Soviet regime and complete loss of hope of any brighter future under it. Twenty-eight year old Feodor, a Communist Party member, had been sentenced to three years in concentration camp in North Russia for returning late from leave to his army unit. The savage sentence and the inhuman sufferings of the people in the labor camp shattered his illusions. As soon as he was released and drafted to Germany, he escaped.

I should like to draw a composite portrait of a "typical" escapee from the Russian army and administration in Eastern Germany. But to me as a Russian the escapees I met were so different in their origins, personalities and appearance, that any such artificial picture would be quite unreal.

But if anyone could be called an ordinary person, it was little Ariadna Fedorovna, whom I met in a town I am not permitted to name, in Western Germany. Ariadna Fedorovna said she was 46 years old, but was probably over fifty. She had greyish hair and the eyes of that undistinguished sort whose color you don't remember. She was neither ugly, nor pretty, neither short nor tall, you did not recall whether she was thin or fat, because you just did not notice her.

What led her to take the prodigious and what might have been the fatal step, of throwing up her comfortable well-paid post in Eastern Germany and, knowing no foreign language but a few scraps of German, fleeing to the Western zone? Well, here is the story of this otherwise entirely unremarkable woman.

TANYA MATTHEWS

She had been a bookkeeper with the Technifilm Studio, where educational films were made, for many years.

Neither she nor any of her relatives had ever had any trouble with the secret police—I suppose she had been too neutral for them to notice. The only remarkable thing in her life up to the date of her escape, was that she had lived through the siege of Leningrad *in which two million citizens died of starvation,* and this she seemed to regard as something of a miracle.

After the liberation of the city she not only got back her old job, but was approached to join the Communist party, on account of her long service and her impeccable behavior: for she had always fulfilled diligently all the duties which a good Soviet citizen should accomplish. She had always voted, she had never missed a parade on the great feast days of the regime, she had invariably subscribed a satisfactory sum to the "voluntary" loans. She had, in fact, been to all appearances a perfect robot.

Yet within her mechanical breast—as her superiors no doubt thought of it—had smouldered from the very beginning a hidden fire of revolt against the Stalinist tyranny. "I had been waiting for a chance to get away from the Soviet regime for thirty-two years" she told me, as she sat stiffly in the big chair. And she related to me some of the latest signs of complete suppression of liberty in the artistic world.

But of the hidden fire within Ariadna Fedorovna, the authorities had guessed nothing at all. So little that when in 1947 part of her studio was transferred to Eastern Germany to work, she was sent with the unit as a bookkeeper. There she was provided with a room, food and pay better than she had ever had in Russia.

Yet, at the first opportunity, this little woman whom nobody had ever noticed, risked her life to come to the west. If I were Lavrenty Beria, head of the MVD, I should be more alarmed at the news of her flight, than at the desertion of half a dozen high officers of the Soviet army. For if Heaven knows, Beria certainly does not know how many silent, unsuspected Ariadna Fedorovna's there are in Soviet Russia.

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

HOW REAL is freedom of the press? Delegates to the Empire Press Union in conference at Ottawa expressed doubts as to the existence, practicability and possibility of freedom of the press today.

All agreed freedom of the press was in danger and must be defended. There was also agreement that the proposed United Nations conventions on freedom of information were unacceptable.

Delegates from India and Pakistan contended that absolute freedom was not practicable in all cases; there should be some limitations. United Kingdom delegates were divided on the advisability of allowing the proposed British Press Council control in any way the press of the country.

Senator W. Rupert Davies, chairman of the Canadian delegation, asked the publishers to look at themselves, too. "Sometimes," he said, "it seems to me we want freedom to operate newspapers as we see fit, or for the interests of certain parties or groups, rather than for all the people."

Other delegates brought up the plea that the newsprint shortage, caused by currency control, was deliberately prolonged as a form of limiting the freedom of newspapers.

Final drafting and voting on resolutions were held over until the EPU meets in Muskoka, Ont., June 26.

(*See Capital Comment, Page* 3)

Quebec:

NUMBER ONE

THIEVES are getting fussy these days! Ordinary cars, it seems, aren't good enough any more, not even a well-kept sedan.

Last week, Hon. John S. Bourque, Quebec Minister of Lands and Forests, complained to police that his automobile had been stolen.

Distinguishing marks? Certainly.

The car bears Licence No. 1.

Saskatchewan:

DUSTBOWL'S END

RT. HON. J. G. Gardiner's indication to the House of Commons that construction of the $100 million South Saskatchewan River development project may get under way next year was news of top-flight interest in Saskatchewan.

Billed as a 12-year job, it means the engineering phases of the power-irrigation-water conservation project are sound. The financial arrangements must now be ironed out, and if these are completed between provincial and federal governments this year, construction on the huge dam itself can start in 1951.

For that part of the province to be served by irrigation, the dream of a sound agricultural economy, independent of rainfall, is about to take form.

The province hopes that Ottawa, besides constructing the main works, will also construct the main irrigation canals with the province financing the laterals and other secondary works. It feels it can persuade Ottawa to bear a heavy portion of the expense since there will be direct benefits to the federal treasury in lesser payments likely to be made to farmers under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. Benefits to the province and the municipalities will result from a more stable economy and a more stable taxation base.

But a lot of financial gimmicks will have to be straightened out before the dust stops blowing in Saskatchewan.

"FIRST" UNITED

MELVILLE First United Church joined with other U.C. churches in observing the 25th anniversary of Church union (SN June 20), but actually it was the 42nd such anniversary for Melville.

Back in 1908, one year after Melville came into existence, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian adherents in the railroad town decided to join together. This was done and a united church built. Details of the merger appeared lost, but last week the historic documents were found in an out-of-the-way corner of a tinsmith shop by E. J. Motter, who was a member of the first board. The documents will be copied and placed in the church.

COMPETITION

TAKING the long-range, world-wide view of Britain's current "ration books for cattle" program, Dr. V. E. Graham, Dean of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan, said that man and animals might in the not too distant future be in competition for the world's supply of food. Greater efficiency in livestock production was necessary if the industry was to survive, he said. Dr. Graham pointed out it now required more acres to feed meat to man than to feed him soil crops and this would inevitably lead to competition for survival.

—CP

THE PRESS *tests a point: Col. the Hon. J. J. Astor, chairman of the seventh annual Imperial Press conference, visited the RCMP barracks in Ottawa. He tests sabre point at Rockcliffe Mountie headquarters while Cpl. H. J. Allen looks on.*

■ High beef prices have drawn plenty of complaints from harried housewives, but butchers say they too are people to be pitied. If anyone thinks butchering profitable he should look at the classified ads offering butcher businesses. "The prices are too high and we're doing little trade," butchers yelp. Demand for good "cuts" is slim and unless prices come down quickly there will be plenty of empty shops, they were claiming last week.

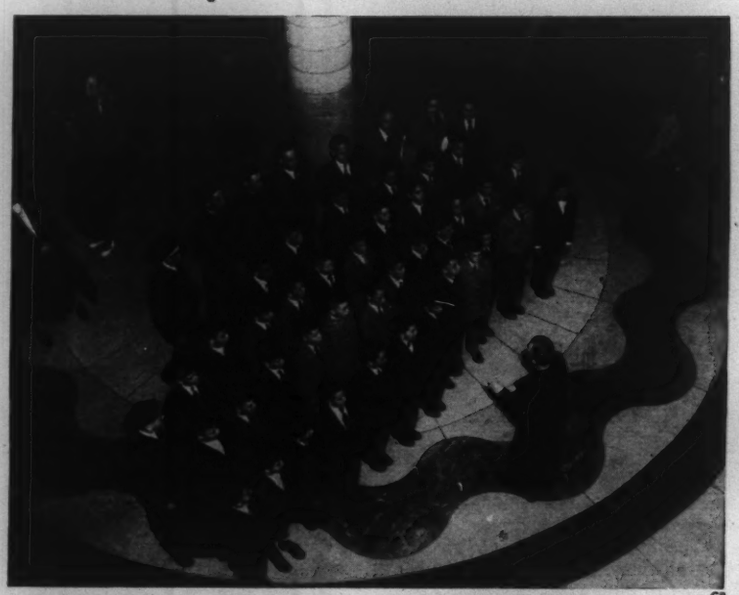
Newfoundland:

OF THINGS PAST

NEWFOUNDLAND is now a member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its representative, C. E. A. Jeffery, MBE, Editor of the *St. John's Evening Telegram*, attended the annual meeting in Ottawa recently.

The new province is historically rich when compared to most of Canada. St. John's, for example, was populated two hundred years before Halifax and is the oldest capital in the Dominion. But Newfoundland, probably because of straitened circumstances, never did very much about it.

Now, with the aid of Ottawa, national parks are to be created, monuments erected (one soon to Alcock and Brown, pioneer fliers of the North Atlantic), and forts at Placentia are to be reconstructed (these have associations in the 1600 and 1700's when the French sought to capture the island and did hold certain parts of it for a while). It has been suggested that the Newfoundland Hotel, now operated by the CNR, be renamed Fort William after the famous fortification on which it stands. Cupids, in Conception Bay, was the scene of the first British attempt at colonization in 1610 and a monument to John Guy was erected in 1910. Marconi is also represented for his feat on Signal Hill, St. John's, in receiving the first wireless signal across the Atlantic. Newfoundland also boasts many political giants and plaques may be erected to Sir Robert Bond, Sir William Whiteway, Carson and many others.



—CP

CHORAL PATTERN: *About 50 choir boys from the famous Saint Louis de Gonzague choir, Cornwall, Ont., visited the Parliament Buildings as guests of Transport Minister Chevrier. To show their appreciation they assembled in Confederation Hall of the Memorial Chamber gallery in the Parliament Building and sang several selections under the direction of their choirmaster, Brother Fulbert.*

New Brunswick:

OGHAY ATINLAY

OLDER residents of Saint John were mildly amused to read despatches from Winchester, Mass., about the "new 'ab' language craze" which is sweeping New England. Teen-agers there are rattling off the babbling language as fast as they can talk English. They put in an "ab" before each sounding vowel; thus the words "harassed teachers" becomes "habarassed tabeachabers." Some dismayed U.S. educationists think the English language has sunk to an unprecedented low.

But there are in Saint John dignified old grandmothers who can jabber the same strange tongue at express-train pace. It was, they say, a fad in New Brunswick 30 to 40 years ago. And the young people whose elders despaired of their sanity in that era

seem to have grown up into respectable citizens.

In fact, the versatile grandmothers can remember at least four kinds of Pig Latin or Hog Latin spoken in their youth. Another version consisted of ordinary sentences with "imgree, igree, ogree, umgree" interspersed liberally among the words, so that parents could talk about private subjects, like a new box of chocolates in the house, without the kids catching on.

Still another was the orthodox Pig Latin of the "Ivegay emay a entence-say" type. One of the most popular other forms was called "Tut-num," in which the speaker spelled out the words, pronouncing the vowels by their own alphabetical name but putting a "u" after each consonant, and then repeating the consonant to make a little word representing that letter. Thus "Well done, sir" became "wuw-e-lul-lul dud-o-nun-e sus-i-rur." Even when a listener to a tut-num conversation knows how it is done, he cannot follow it without experience.

Ontario:

HUSTLE PAYOFF

BOUNCY, brash Robert H. Saunders, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has had a bustling, happy life.

As a boy he had three newspaper routes at one time. He has had only one vacation in his life. As Mayor of Toronto he attended more functions than any other official in the city's history. For years his family has seen him practically only at weekends (when he likes to clear everyone out of the kitchen and get the meals himself).

It also has been a life of achievement. As Mayor he left a record to be shot at both in popularity and in getting things done.

This month both the bustle and the achievement reach new peaks. It will also undoubtedly be the happiest month in Bob Saunders' life.

—CP

PM PIPES: *Prime Minister St. Laurent tries his hand at Scottish pipes furnished by Senator Tom Reid, a B C Liberal. Mrs. St. Laurent is amused. The event took place at the National Liberal Federation annual dinner in Ottawa.*

Two and a half years ago Premier Drew, in the face of doubting Thomases, drafted him from the mayor's chair to take over the Hydro chairmanship, the head job in the largest power utility in the British Empire.

The job to be done was: beat the power shortage as soon as possible. Sell the people, who at the time were having their lights "blacked out" all over the province, on the shortage.

This the new chairman did.

One of his first acts was to buy an airplane for Hydro. In it he and the Commission's top personnel travelled all over the province visiting, and speeding-up new projects. And all over the continent expediting material and acquiring know-how.

On the air and the public platform the second job was done, mainly by the chairman himself. In his gravelly and down-to-earth tones, he told the people about the shortage. Whereas before the Commission had been inclined to duck the question with "if's" and "but's" he came out flatly, acknowledged the shortage and said it wouldn't be remedied for some time. The people, while still somewhat in the dark so far as their lights were concerned, appreciated this candor. Promised hysteria and political repercussion didn't materialize.

Now, many weeks sooner than expected, this month this job was ended. Hydro was opening three huge new plants. One at Tunnel Site near Sault St. Marie, one at Pine Portage, near the head of the lakes, the third, and this one a real giant, at Des Joachims on the northern Ottawa River. With other plants still to come in, and new reserves negotiated for on the Niagara River, they meant the end of the power shortages in Ontario for the foreseeable future.

When he took over, Saunders had said the shortage would be solved by 1951. Bulk of the credit for meeting it so much sooner he gave to the Commission's engineering staff, by reputation as good as any on the continent. But those who remembered the boy with three newspaper routes knew also that hustle and bustle had had a lot to do with it.

■ Officials of the Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity had good news. A survey had shown Ontario's tourist business would be still on the way up. Reservations promised that last year's figures would again be topped. For the fifth year in a row a new travel record would be set.

Already doing 60 per cent of Canada's $288,000,000 a year tourist business, Ontario would be shooting to top the $200,000,000 mark for the first time.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

—Gilbert Milne

SAUNDERS: *See* "Hustle"

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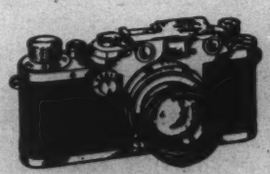
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FILMS

THAT CERTAIN SENSE OF NUMB ENJOYMENT

THE EYE is always quicker than the logical faculty; so the movies flourish. In fact if it weren't for our incurable susceptibility to fast-moving illusion, the Industry would probably have gone into receivership in its infancy.

Take "The Secret Fury," for instance. In this film, we are asked to believe in the opening sequences that the heroine (Claudette Colbert) has been secretly married without any inkling of the circumstance herself. She is in fact just on the point of being married to another man, an agreeable architect played by Robert Ryan, when a stranger pops up to forbid the banns. Presently half a dozen witnesses turn up to confirm his story, and in jig time the bewildered bride finds herself facing a charge not only of attempted bigamy but of first degree murder. From there it is only a short step to the psychiatric ward, with the hero meanwhile working frantically to save his doomed fiancée from a lifetime of occupational therapy.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The trick here is to keep the audience, like the heroine "in shock" with the logical faculty temporarily suspended. Why, for instance, doesn't Robert Ryan immediately report the case of the murdered chambermaid to the police? No time to inquire into this, since the murderer is already crouched behind him in the back seat of the car, ready to strangle him with a length of picture wire. Then why, five minutes later, doesn't he inform the authorities that he has just killed the murderer and left the corpse at the bottom of a gully? No time for that either, since Claudette at that very instant is being chased through the family attic by a homicidal maniac.

AN WHY did the prosecuting attorney want to drive the poor girl crazy, and how did she escape from the psychiatric ward, and why did her father leave her under the guardianship of a dangerous mental case, and how is it that people of reasonable intelligence are able to sit through this lacily plotted farrago of nonsense and mayhem and even enjoy it?

The directors of pictures like "The Secret Fury" know exactly how to induce this submissive trance-state in their audiences. They shuttle the images across the screen faster and faster, until everything explodes into violent action. Then there is a lull and the audience relaxes waiting for the next crescendo.

If the critical, or, occasionally, the moral faculty stirs in the interval it is promptly knocked on the head by some special excitement—a chase, a murder, or a flight of hysterics. There must certainly be a sort of numbed satisfaction in all this, or there would

not be pictures like "The Secret Fury," and then what would we do if we just wanted to sit down and relax and take the weight off our intelligence?

"THE QUIET ONE" and "Johnny Holiday" are both films dealing with the problem of delinquent juveniles. One (Johnny Holiday) was a stereotype and ran to a good house. The other (The Quiet One) was a film original, filled with insight and truth. It ran for a week in a small theatre, at a considerable loss to the distributor.

In "The Quiet One" the small unhappy hero throws a rock through a store window. Apart from this, the only action in the film is the compassionate and imaginative action of the human spirit; and if there is any excitement it is simply the excitement of watching fine material as it develops under sure and skilful hands.

"Johnny Holiday" gives us, for drama, a brutal beating up and two attempted murders, and for comedy the spectacle of William Bendix losing his pants. In fairness it must be admitted that these are minor elements, the remainder of the film devoting itself wholeheartedly to the problem of youthful regeneration.

It is in fact a tract, and a tract quite honest enough in spirit and intention to earn commendations from Parent and Teacher groups. Like most tracts, however, it is concerned with message rather than with characterization, and the characters here are carefully cut to fit the story plan. The only thoroughly believable character is a psychopathic lad, played by Stanley Clements with disturbing authority.

"THE SKIPPER Surprised His Wife" sets out to demonstrate that a man can run a house more efficiently than his mate. The Skipper (Robert Walker) takes charge when his wife (Joan Leslie) breaks her leg, and after a few initial misadventures, has the place under such competent control that his wife leaves him flat, taking the children with her. The film gets what fun it can out of a variety of kitchen gadgets, from coffee makers to electric manglers. The plot, however, and most of the gags, are quite as mechanical as the gadgets.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—RKO

"THE SECRET FURY"

THEATRE

DRAMA IN SCHOOL

IN HULL, Quebec, is an ambitious man and an ambitious school. The man is René Provost, actor at heart and owner of a printing shop by profession. Five years ago he founded *L'Ecole d'Art Dramatique de Hull, Incorporée.* Among the patrons are the Vicountess Alexander of Tunis and His Excellency Monseigneur Alexandre Vachon.

—Denault Studio

RENE PROVOST

Some 82 actors-to-be registered. All wanted to play leading parts; by the end of the year only 32 remained. For the first three years teachers came in from Montreal. Sometimes only one class a week was possible. So in 1949 René Provost himself took charge of the School, became teacher-director.

Hull-born René Provost is 47. Son of an actor, he made his debut at 4; has been acting ever since. He says he must have played around 300 parts.

The School had its beginnings in a cellar. There was little money. Then the Hon. Alexandre Taché, Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, became interested; got in touch with the Hon. Paul Sauvé, Minister of Social Welfare and of Youth, and with the Hon. Omer Coté, Que. Prov. Sec'y., Mr. Sauvé offered premises in the Hull Technical School (two years ago a modern auditorium was built to meet requirements of the Drama School) and Mr. Coté provided financial assistance. Aid has also come from Mr. Jules Laverdure of Hull. More than once he has put his hand in his pocket for the School.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

ALL-OUT FOR DEFENCE

Data on New Weapons Inspires Hope Defence Will Again Be Made Supreme

THE DISCUSSION of new "wonder" weapons which would restore the predominance of the defence, which was opened in these columns last week, has since been carried a long way further by official revelations in Washington.

A high weapons authority in the Pentagon appears to have called in leading correspondents and given them specific data on the new weapons, with information as to which is in production, which is in the experimental or prototype stage, which will probably be developed and which may only possibly be developed.

Further, an authority who could only be the Secretary of Defence himself, seems to have told the correspondents that the U.S. wants this information published.

Here then is a bold decision that there is more security in publicity than in secrecy. It is a bold effort to tell

—International

GEN. BRADLEY *gives Congress sober facts on the military situation.*

the American people exactly how they stand in the way of defence. It is an effort to assure the Western Europeans that they will be defended and not merely liberated.

It is also an attempt to counter the persistent Soviet propaganda that the U.S. and not the USSR, is the "warmonger" preparing to attack.

The military situation as presented now, is this: The superior American atomic stockpile and the superior industrial potential of the West are counted on to deter the Soviets from attacking during the next two years, at least.

Then, unless the tempo of Western defence planning is stepped up considerably, there will intervene a period of critical danger, in which the Soviets may be tempted to use their great preponderance of infantry and tanks.

If this danger period is passed successfully (and this calculation is a purely military one) then the definite probability is held out that the defence will gain the upper hand, the huge Soviet tanks will be as vulnerable as the knight in armor was to early firearms, and the hundreds of Soviet divisions of conscript infantry will be prevented from massing for attack by "baby" atomic bombs carried in by guided missiles. A small, highly - trained and scientifically-equipped army will provide a sure shield for Western Europe. And guided, homing rocket anti-aircraft missiles may also spell the doom of the inter-continental bomber, and bring security to North America.

The new weapons which are to enable small numbers of resolute troops to end the 30-year dominance of the tank are an improved bazooka and a recoilless anti-tank gun, which are light and relatively inexpensive, can be handled by one or two men, and will fire the "shaped charge" and "squash-head" ammunition.

The shaped charge does not depend on its velocity to penetrate the tank armor, but on the shaping of the explosive in such a way that a finger-sized hole is bored through very heavy armor. The squash-head ammunition, on the other hand, does not penetrate the armor but sets up shock waves which will tear steel flakes from the inside of the armor and disable the tank crew.

With these weapons in the prototype stage, and some of them ready for production, the inclination in U.S. military circles is to view the day of the heavy and relatively slow tank as passing. They are concentrating on a light and very mobile tank, with fluid transmission and an automatic fire-control device which will ensure a hit on the big Soviet tanks at the first or second try.

Nothing so definite has been given out about the atomic "artillery shells" and "baby" bombs, and it is obvious that these will take longer to develop.

But it appears that the conception of atomic artillery shells envisages not the firing of bulky, heavily-encased atomic bombs, but of canisters of the radioactive by-products of atomic fission.

There are not yet, it seems, any "baby" atomic bombs. But the size and weight of the bomb has been reduced steadily since 1945, when it could only be carried in the 68-ton B-29 Superfortress, so that it can now be carried in the 26-ton AJ-1, a folding-wing craft developed for carrier service. It does not seem that as yet there is an A-bomb small enough to be carried by a fighter-bomber, but the trend is in that direction. Such smaller bombs could also be used in guided missiles; and the prediction in Washington is that medium-range weapons of this type for battlefield use may be ready within five years.

—Herblock in the Washington Post

THE REPLACEMENTS ARRIVE

Two types of more conventional "ground-to-air" guided missiles are about to be put into production by the U.S., to give the forces operational practice, and provide some anti-aircraft protection for ships and cities for the present. Other improved types will continue under development.

Almost none of the new weapons which are to restore supremacy to the defence are yet in the hands of the troops. Nor are sufficient troops trained and ready, even that minimum force of some 40 divisions which, with its scientific weapons, is to make the Soviets hesitate to launch their tank and infantry masses. Between us and the direst danger stands at the present only the American advantage in numbers of atomic bombs (say some hundreds against some dozens), and the immense potential advantage of the West in industrial resources, roughly measured by its five-to-one lead in steel production and ten-to-one lead in oil production.

All these things are in the material field. One only needs to add that Napoleon rated the moral to the material factors in war as three-to-one. It is hoped by those who have made these revelations that they will inspire a new confidence and determination that the free world can and will be defended.—*Willson Woodside*

PURGE OF JAP REDS LINKED TO TREATY

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S order to purge the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party from all political activity and public office, and its instant acceptance by the Japanese Government, was a natural outcome of that Government's victory in the recent elections, writes the London *Observer's* Far Eastern expert O. M. Green, in this broad survey of the situation written for SATURDAY NIGHT:

—Milne

O. M. GREEN

THE CONSTITUTION, which prescribes freedom of thought, speech and assembly for all, appears to forbid the banning of the Communist Party as a whole. But one cannot doubt that, in effect, that is what will be done.

Communism in Japan could do little before the war against the militarists' ferocious onslaught upon "dangerous thought." But the direct encouragement by General MacArthur of the formation of trade unions (in order to develop democratic practices) and the general misery left by Japan's defeat gave the Communists their opportunity.

Before the end of 1947 over 7,000 unions with a total membership of 3 million had come into existence. Of these roughly half belonged to the Japanese Federation of Labor Unions, a right wing organization; the other half to the National Congress of Labor Unions, in which Communist influence predominated. The high-water mark for the Communists was reached in the general elections of January 1949, when they polled 3 million votes and got 35 members into the Diet against their *previous* four.

Since then, however, they have blotted their copybook rather badly, with an orgy of sabotage and violence, in which the Minister of Transport, M. Shimoyama, was murdered and vilely mutilated.

The public indignation excited against the Communists decided them to change their tactics with the avowed aim of working for power constitutionally through the elections. This brought down upon them a biting rebuke by the Cominform and by *Pravda* last January.

Officially the Japanese comrades meekly kissed the rod. But behind the scenes the Party was divided, one section urging caution until the peace treaty was signed, when they expected arms from China and North Korea; while the other was all for violent action. It was common talk all through Japan that Russia was doing all she could to stimulate the activities of this violent section.

There are, of course, fears that the Communists may be made more dangerous by being driven underground. Against this, the mood of the Japanese people is very different from what it was even a year ago. With rising production, work is plentiful. Housing is

still bad, but there is plenty of food and clothing, streets are brightly lit, shops full of goods, trains and other public services work well. Japan in fact is happier, more self-confident, and consequently less amenable to Communist propaganda.

In the recent electoral campaign the Communists vociferated the evils and perils of a peace treaty signed without Russia. The Japanese are very anxious not to be drawn into a quarrel between Russia and America. But a peace treaty they passionately desire; for 50 years they have looked on Russia as their traditional enemy; and their vote seems to show their feeling that the sort of peace that the Kremlin would approve of would not be for their good.

Thus backed by the nation Mr. Yoshida can argue powerfully for a peace treaty with any nation willing to recognize Japan's equality and independence—for which he announced his readiness on the eve of the elections.

A draft treaty was drawn up in Washington last autumn, but disputes about it followed and its details were never revealed. Now in a few days Mr. Dulles, Washington's adviser on foreign affairs, with Mr. Johnson, Secretary of Defence, and General Omar Bradley will be in Tokyo to discuss the matter with General MacArthur. On the British side a meeting in London of Commonwealth High Commissioners has mapped out what

—Shimizu in Asahi, Toyko

HOW *a Tokyo newspaper sees the Jap Communist Party. It was badly split by* Pravda's *accusations of Titoism.*

the Commonwealth wants. It really looks as if some decision must be reached at last.

Among the many guesses as to what the treaty will contain it seems that any idea of reparations has been abandoned since, just a year ago, General MacArthur put a stop to the removal of Japanese machinery, (leaving her with all her best plant) for foreign claimants.

Guarantees of fair trade abroad and no more dumping will certainly be demanded. Japanese silk shirts for one shilling and heavy silk kimonos for eight shillings in Rangoon, Japanese cameras not inferior to the German miniatures but at a third the price in Calcutta, a lucrative order for railway engines for Siam, Japanese shipyards already restored to a capacity for building 800,000 tons of shipping—all these are quite enough to make Western manufacturers nervous.

Last but by no means least, Japan's

—Miller

PREMIER YOSHIDA

defence; her total lack of army, navy and air force; and that famous preamble to the constitution by which she forswears war forever.

General Derevyanko, the Soviet representative in Tokyo, has lately made strong protests against the rebuilding of the Yosuka naval base, the construction of air bases, and the fortifying of the Ryukyu Islands. No one imagines that Derevyanko was worrying about attacks on Russia by Japan. But equally no one would risk leaving Japan defenceless against invasion. Whatever else the peace treaty holds it seems inevitable that at least for some years bases in Japan must be occupied by American forces.

As for the Ryukyus, General MacArthur told Derevyanko that they are held by America and are no concern of his. Seeing that Russia, since the war, has annexed all Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, the worthy comrade had no reply.

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

THE SCHUMAN PLAN: ENDS AND MEANS

London

PUBLIC opinion in this country strongly supports the Government's attitude on the Schuman plan for the pooling of coal and steel resources in Western Europe. There are critics who suggest that the Government's approach might have been more tactful, its refusal to participate less downright. But it is hard to see how any exhibition of tact, however delicate, could have done more than veil the sharp divergence of view between the British and French Governments on this subject. It is even harder to see—at least from the British point of view—what useful purpose such veiling would in the long run serve.

The French view is that the countries concerned should first accept the general principles of the Schuman plan, including the composition of the High Authority which is to control it, before getting down to details and working arrangements. The French have a great fondness for starting with general principles. It is not the British way. It is certainly not Mr. Bevin's. The British way is to start with the facts and let the principles evolve from them. There is a strong national reluctance to sit in at any game without a pretty good idea in advance of the size of the stakes and the nature of the rules.

Effect of Bevin's Illness

The door is of course "not closed" —a phrase which in this case has probably a good deal more than its usual meaning. None the less there is, equally of course, a good deal of foreign disappointment and criticism of an attitude which is regarded as insular and selfish.

British apologists, on the other hand, point out that the refusal to participate at this stage does less injury to the cause of European co-operation than would a British withdrawal from the negotiations, if they were to take a turn which this country could not accept. For the present it is a case of waiting and seeing; but there is also the hope that when Mr. Bevin gets over his operation events may move more quickly.

A THIN PRESS

FROM the beginning of July national penny newspapers like *The Daily Express* and *The Daily Mail* are to be reduced to six pages. This is of course better than the four pages of wartime, but it is none the less disappointing. And even the six pages are by no means guaranteed. It is still possible that stocks of newsprint will not run to it. A lot will depend on how many dollars we can spare to purchase supplies from Canada.

Newspapers in this country willingly accept the need for economy in the consumption of newsprint, of which the home production is nothing like adequate—only 400,000 tons at present available. But they feel that they are being treated more harshly than the circumstances require, and that the Government is really discriminating against them. While the periodical press is back to about 90 per cent of its pre-war consumption, the daily Press is getting less than 50 per cent, and important national papers—including Labor's *Daily Herald*, it must be admitted—are getting one quarter.

Naturally the Government can hardly pamper its own pet publications. But they are few and the press generally is far from friendly. So there is perhaps little temptation for the President of the Board of Trade to view its special problems of supply with the anxious eye of avuncular affection. So far he hasn't.—*P.O'D.*

—International

A STUDY IN EXPRESSIONS: *Princess Margaret, visiting Canterbury Cathedral with the Archbishop, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, meets the "Red Dean," just home from Moscow, by way of Canada. The Dean, appointed by the Ramsay MacDonald Government, can only be removed for immorality or neglect of duties. The latter require 18 sermons a year in the cathedral. Parishioners are counting carefully.*

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U.S. AFFAIRS

ACHESON AND TRYGVE LIE

State Department Believes Negotiations Must Wait on Strengthening of West

Washington.

A SHARP difference of opinion on which is the right road to peace has split the U.S. Government from the United Nations Secretariat. The non-Communist world will have to decide one way or the other within the next few months.

NORA BELOFF

The American authorities had in fact rejected in advance Secretary - General Trygve Lie's 20-year peace program, of which the first and crucial proposal is top-level negotiations between the big Powers.

This negative answer has been implicit in American foreign policy for many months: it rests on the basic assumption that the Kremlin is both dishonest and aggressive and that negotiations with the Politburo are more likely to increase than diminish dangers of war.

As against Mr. Lie's "peace through discussion," Mr. Acheson proposes "peace through strength."

The "peace through strength" policy which the American Government has chosen means that the West should not discuss basic differences until it is sufficiently strong to approach the Russians on equal terms. Re-armament within the framework of the Atlantic Pact is judged by Mr. Acheson to be a necessary preliminary to what he calls "fruitful negotiations." In Mr. Lie's opinion, on the other hand, "a fresh start" is needed and continued rearmament, far from being fruitful, is on the contrary "a thesis of despair."

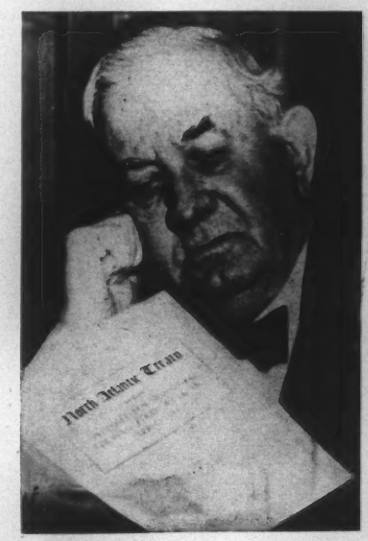
While at Lake Success Mr. Lie was developing his peace policy, Mr. Acheson and his advisers in Washington were defining theirs to Congress; the contradiction could not have been more glaringly apparent. Congress was warned that both time and money are needed to make the West defensible against Russian attack.

Within the United States itself, many people are closer in ideas to Trygve Lie than to their own Foreign Secretary. First come the economizers, hypersensitive to the American multi-billion dollar deficit, who maintain that the Government policies of rearming, reconstructing and financing the whole non-Communist world are certain to lead America to bankruptcy. Even Senator Connally, Democratic chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, echoed this sentiment : told by the Secretary for Defence Mr. Johnson, that Western Europe is "under the gun", Connally retorted: "The American Treasury is under the gun, too."

Secondly come the people who believe that an armament race is un-Christian and a prolonged "cold war" incompatible with democracy.

Thirdly, there are those who hold that the Americans with a stockpile of atom bombs are today stronger than the Russians and could strike a better bargain now than later; these same people argue for the same reasons that, if America's terms are rejected, the sooner war comes the better. There is a tendency to assume that the Russians could not drop bombs on American cities today but tomorrow perhaps they could. The American authorities, on the contrary, believe that through the Military Aid Program, scientific progress and collective security, time is on the Western side in the cold war.

The split among the Americans themselves was accentuated this week when a bi-partisan resolution was submitted to Congress which came far closer to Trygve Lie's "peace through negotiation" than to Acheson's "peace through strength." Sponsored by Senator McMahon, it proposed a special session of U.N. to discuss disarmament: if the Russians accepted effective and enforceable disarmament and control "the Americans would divert funds intended for weapons to a world-wide program of reconstruction and financial aid."



RESTRAINED *enthusiasm: Senator Connally ponders limits of U.S. aid.*

The experts in the Russian section of the State Department have long since convinced Mr. Acheson and President Truman that, rather than accept "enforceable controls" which would mean lifting the Iron Curtain and letting in Western inspectors for the first time since the Soviet Revolution, the Russian leaders would prefer to fight.

By Nora Beloff, Special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

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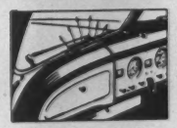

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BOOKS

CITIZEN-VETERANS

TWENTY MILLION WAR VETERANS — by Robert England—*Oxford*—$3.00.

HANDLING 20 million veterans (from World Wars I and II) has been a major challenge for our governments. The problems have cut across scores of fields — psychology, medicine, employment service, government finance, land grants—practically every facet of life itself that can be tagged as a state responsibility.

A Canadian has written a definitive analysis of these many phases of veterans' rehabilitation in North America. It was written during his tenure of a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1945-47. We have talked to Veterans Affairs officers who had read the book: they liked it for its fairness and thoroughness. Since Mr. England has served in various service and rehabilitation capacities, he speaks both from experience and scholarship.

The writer has sorted his material factually for U.S. and Canada and brought it together concisely. But his own contribution has been more than a plotting of current problems and suggested projections of veterans' affairs in the years ahead. The size and implications of government in the problem could be monstrous. No sensible veteran would think the country forever owes him a living just because he wore a uniform for a few years. If there is one, a perusal of this book will change his mind. At the same time, he will inform himself of the legitimate duties of the state to the veteran (*e.g.*, rehabilitation, medical treatment for pensioners, land grants).

There are too many veterans now (one-third of our voters) for governments to make wild bonuses—no matter the political temptations—and still be able to meet the bills. Many veterans are now also tax-paying citizens who share a sense of public conscience. The cost already has been some $35 billions. The cost in the next few decades is estimated at three times that amount.—*J.Y.*

WILL TO SURVIVE

WINTERTIME—by Jan Valtin—*Clarke, Irwin*—*$4.50.*

A CORPSE is an unlovely thing; the corpse of a nation, especially one which has been ferocious and ugly in life, is a particularly gruesome sight to behold. Mr. Valtin's novel is about the death and decay of Germany after her defeat in 1945. An unlovely book but a useful tonic for those who believe that wars end when the shooting stops.

"Wintertime" tells the story of Martin Helm, a decent German whose only eccentrictiy is a belief that he can rebuild a normal way of life in a shattered society, with no tools but strength of heart and honesty of spirit. Surrounding him are those who have neither strength nor honesty: the pimps and prostitutes, the brigands and black-marketeers, the unrepentant Nazis and the vicious Communist agents—all of them drowned in the moral and spiritual miasma that stinks

ROBERT ENGLAND

more fiercely than the corpses in the rubble.

Some of the characters who play their brief and bitter parts in this complicated story are memorable ones: Hanns Fleming, the hollow-eyed Werewolf who still loved Hitler; Wetterman, the slimy Communist spy; Lottchen Rode, the teen-age tart with all the luck; Waldemar Hacker, the old-fashioned liberal obsessed by his inability to act; the town itself—Nordune, bombed and broken, powerless to revive itself.

But the hero is Martin Helm, the decent man with his childlike faith in "the old values," refusing to admit defeat in the face of moral ruin—the eternally triumphant symbol of man's will to survival and redemption. "Wintertime" is already a little out of date: 1946 is past, the Germany of 1950 has in it the seeds of its own salvation — thanks to the Martin Helms who refused to die.

Power and compassion are the keynotes of Mr. Valtin's writing. The prose is terse and muscular, the narrative clean-cut, fast-moving, the moral issues are clearly defined. All that is wanting is the solution: here the novelist is as helpless as the wisest of statesmen.—*J.L.W.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE EDGE OF DOOM — by Leo Brady — *Smithers & Bonellie*—$3.50.

■ "The Edge of Doom" is a sort of poor man's "Crime and Punishment", with rather specialized theological implications. Martin, the hero, is a Catholic who murders a priest. The only evidence connecting him with the crime is suppressed by a young priest who believes that Martin's early Catholic training will lead him to confess his sin voluntarily. The result of Martin's struggle with himself justifies this faith, and he is on his way to confession when the police arrive to arrest him.

Brain-Teaser:

It May Come in a Flash

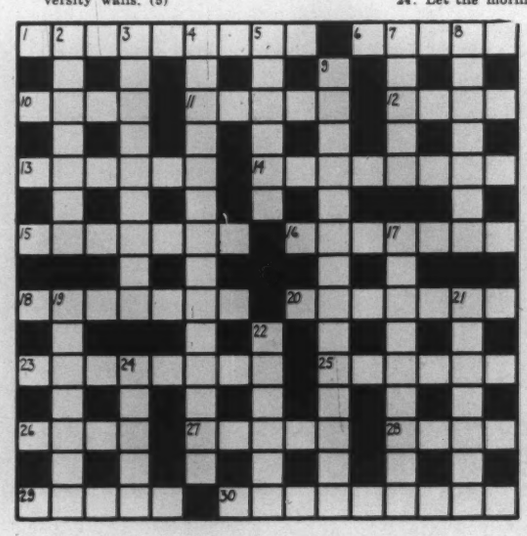
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Does this conductor draw thunderous applause? (9)
6. See 26.
10. Prize fruit, perhaps. (4)
11. Floor sweeper for the bride. (5)
12. There must have been a big leak around here! (4)
13. The cave got altered when rot set in. (6)
14. Sounds as though the little company within will agree. (8)
15. Hub of today's pilgrimage. (7)
16. In which rowing was a slavish business. (7)
18. W. C. Fields, in his well-balanced days. (7)
20. Wreath rented by a fellow. (7)
23. Sounds like an order for Perdinand to get going. (8)
25. Blue as can be. (6)
26. and 6. Canadian who doesn't appear right in Washington. (4, 5)
27. Kind of mural on the outside of University walls. (5)
28. To the Royal Academician it's an edible root. (4)
29. It's hell around here, yet cool. (5)
30. He has a speech to deliver, entirely on the hair. (4-5)

DOWN

2. "Twelfth Night" locale. (7)
3. Ties up the baked Virginian? (9)
4. The maple leaf. (8, 6)
5. A 29 of meaning. (6)
7. Souvenir from a derelict. (5)
8. Lend Kay something so she won't appear thus. (7)
9. 10 1 00. (3, 2, 1, 8)
17. This native may land in your lap. (9)
19. Uncle's mouth has an extremely clumsy appearance. (7)
21. Listens, perhaps, to duty's call. (7)
22. Supposedly pretty when containing fish. (6)
24. Let the morning finish thus. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Bred in the bone
10. Annulet
11. Mention
12. Believing
13. Prize
14. Trombone
16. Frayed
18. Boners
20. Lifelike
24. Dough
25. Inheritor
27. Climate
28. Ordinal
29. Shake the bones

DOWN

2. Rinaldo
3. Delve
4. Nutrient
5. Homage
6. Bonaparte
7. Noisily
8. Rabbit
9. Unbend
15. Birch bark
17. Wish-bone
18. Bedeck
19. Nourish
21. Intense
22. Eerily
23. Divest
26. Rodeo

PEOPLE

MEMBERS *of Burton family and their store at Green River (photo circa 1882).*

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

LAST Monday Mary T., one of Simpson's elevator operators, was away from her station. She was up at "Thornlea", the country home of her boss. She was helping her boss, Chairman of the Board of Simpson's, Limited, **Charles Luther Burton,** CBE, and **Mrs. Burton** celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. C.L. had invited her himself. Hundreds of others had been invited, too . . . old friends, new friends from all over Canada, from Cabinet ministers down.

As they greeted Mary T. and their other guests, C.L. and his kindly retiring wife (née Ella Maud Leary) could look back on their half century and find it good. C.L. might have been the prototype of a Horatio Alger hero. Born on an Ontario farm, he helped around the general store later owned by his father at Green River, Ont., earned $2 a week in his first city job, finally met up with H. H. Fudger, one of Toronto's most astute financiers. It was under Fudger's aegis that he went into the Simpson organization in 1912. At that time he didn't even have a desk, much less an office.

Since then he has been General Manager, then President, and is now Board Chairman. Under his hand Simpson's had waxed bigger, more prosperous than ever. The Toronto store had spread from Yonge Street to Bay—two city blocks. The Toronto Mail Order building had grown too. A fine new store had been opened in Montreal in 1931, others later in

"C. L. B." *and favorite horse, Baron.*

—Toronto Star

MRS. BURTON *was interested onlooker when Toronto's Mayor McCallum presented her husband with scroll when he retired from store presidency in 1948.*

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London, Ontario, and Regina. Simpson's had grown into an entity that touched practically every Canadian. C.L. was a modern merchant prince.

Today he is Chairman, and his eldest son, Edgar G. is General Manager of the Toronto store. C.L. still keeps a sharp eye on affairs, but has more time for his two favorite sports, fishing and riding. Work on his autobiography is almost completed. He still rises at 7 and goes for a ride on his brown horse, Baron. Mrs. Burton used to accompany him on the morning ride until an accident put an end to that pleasant custom a year ago.

On the domestic side, the years had been kind too. The Burtons have raised five children—three sons, two daughters, and now there are 13 grandchildren.

Surrounded by children, grandchildren and friends who wished them well, Charles Luther and Ella Maud Burton beamed with happiness. Their fiftieth year together was golden indeed.—*B.C.*

FAINT HEART NE'ER . . .

■ In Ottawa, **David Croll** (L., Toronto-Spadina) said that **Immigration Minister Harris** had accepted a new department but should not take on a hand-me-down immigration policy. Canada was bringing in only 95,000 people yearly. Australia was accepting 200,000. A lot of people wanted to come to Canada but they got tired of waiting and went elsewhere. Some 45,000 Americans had come here since the end of the war. But there were tens of thonsands of Americans, said Mr. Croll, who would come if Canada pursued a bold and daring immigration policy.

■ Main event of the Manitoba Flood Relief show in Vancouver's Exhibition Forum was for the Canadian Featherweight Championship. The city's own **Frankie Almond** kayoed Montreal's **Lou Alter** in the tenth of 12 rounds. Twenty-one-year-old Almond gave all the credit to his trainer, **Len Gervais.** "All through the last three rounds he

—CP

"I NAILED *him and it sure felt good.*"

begged me just to try one left hook downstairs. I wanted to follow out orders but this Alter wouldn't straighten up out of that crouch. When he finally came up for air, I nailed him with the hook and it sure felt good."

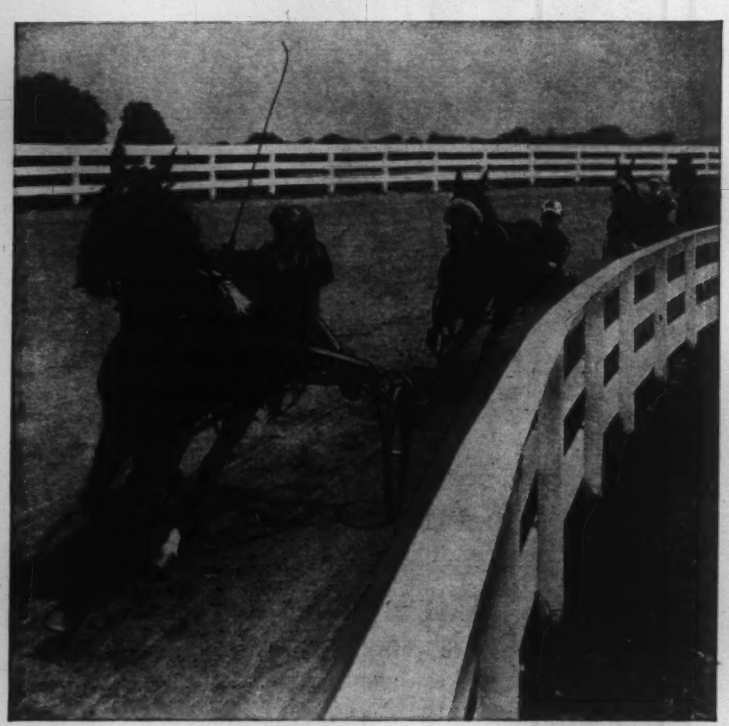
■ It takes more than a flashing smile, a fascinating accent and a Midas touch to charm Quebec's **Immigration Chief N. C. Herbert.** So learned **Anthony Norton,** 23-year-old Polish stowaway when an immigration board of inquiry ruled he must be deported. Norton claims he was born at Canfield, Ont. The board has "so far found this claim unfounded." Norton stowed away at Liverpool on the *Empress of Scotland*. On the voyage to Quebec he mingled and gambled with passengers, winning large sums of money. He spent freely and impressed so many people that they clubbed together to pay his passage when it was found he had no ticket. The money was refused by the steamship company. Norton has appealed to Ottawa for a reverse ruling.

—CP

ANTHONY NORTON

■ In Ottawa, **Defence Minister Claxton** said chaplains will continue to enter the service as commissioned non-combatant officers. Statement was in answer to **H. W. Herridge** (CCF—Kootenay West) who said he simply couldn't imagine an apostle with a batman.

■ A star-spangled publicity stunt hit Toronto last week. As a result two Canadians have a chance to play an Indian girl opposite Clark Gable in MGM's forthcoming epic "Across the Wide Missouri". **Dorothy Beauvais,** postmistress of Ste Marguerite, Que., is 50 per cent Iroquois. **Wanda Adamson,** before her marriage Wanda Big Canoe, is an Ojibway princess from the Georgina Reserve on Lake Simcoe, Ont. Talent scout Bill Grady was not sure either girl was just what he wanted. But they are "close", he admitted. "There is a certain quality about an Indian's carriage, they sort of slink. These girls have it." Before Dorothy could make tracks for New York where tests are to be made almost immediately, she had to dash back to Ste Marguerite to arrange for a deputy at the post office.



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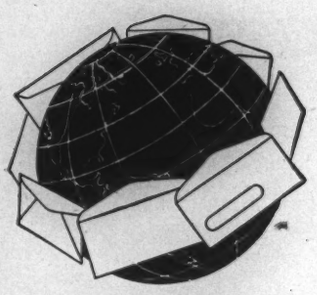

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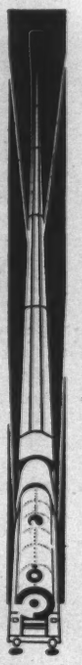

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ABRAMO CARFAGNINI, Tenor

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

The Super Is a Lady

by Maurice Tremblay

—Nott & Merrill

ONLY *woman wood-pulp mill superintendent, Mrs. Wilson's office is her home.*

TAKE IT from attractive Jeannette Wilson, it's just as much fun to manage a wood pulpmill as it is to work in a newspaper office or run a home. And Jeannette Wilson is probably the only member of her sex who can make that statement.

In case you're a doubting Thomas, run out to the Thorold Pulp Company, on the outskirts of Thorold, in Ontario's "Banana Belt," and see for yourself.

You'll walk into the old grey limestone building, and the scent of pulpwood will be sweet in the air. You will be deafened by the shriek of pulp-wood bolts being pulverized by the grinders, amidst the hum of water driven machinery, the whining of a powerful electric motor, and the time-beating slap of wide drive belts.

In the dim-lit interior you will notice a few men tending two small pulp-making machines, amputating the thick, moist whitish laps from slowly revolving press rolls. And then you will see her.

AS STARTLING an apparition and as incongruous a picture as you can imagine. In this wet, noisy wood-pulp mill stands Superintendent Jeannette Wilson, as smartly dressed as though she were attending a tea. A perky, dark-blue chapeau jauntily perched on light iridium hair, and the most sparkling blue eyes lighting up her intelligent face. An inquisitive smile will welcome you.

To see Jeannette Wilson in this pulp mill generates as much surprise as would the sight of Elizabeth Arden in the ash-pit of a locomotive roundhouse. It just doesn't seem right.

True, she does none of the manual labor around the plant, but she knows the flowsheet by heart, can identify any part of the machines by its technical name. Above all she has a keen sense of business which is all-important in the industry.

Owner John B. Rowe admits that she is doing a bang-up job, and he is seconded in this by 18 men who make up the three shifts at the mill.

How Mrs. Wilson became superintendent is a story in itself. As she explains it, her husband, the late Norman Wilson, held the post before her. Some years ago he became ill, so she helped him do the work. This involved everything from hiring men, directing operations, checking markets, purchasing machinery and raw materials, filling innumerable government statistical returns, making payrolls and the thousand items that go with the job of supervising a wood-pulp operation.

IN THE MEANTIME she looked after her ailing husband and brought up her family of two girls and a boy. When Norman Wilson died four years ago, her father-in-law, who was then part owner of the Thorold Pulp Company, suggested she carry on as a full-fledged superintendent. She promptly accepted the offer.

"I felt I had to do something for the children and for myself," she confided, "and as I look back, I think I did the right thing."

Everyone in the little industrial town of Thorold seems to think she did, and they follow her successful career with genuine interest.

Admittedly, and this is a woman's privilege,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

CHIEF *foreman Bobs Dundas (upper l.) checks company's diminutive wood-pile with Mrs. Wilson.*

THEIRS *is smallest, oldest, privately owned pulp mill in Canada. Grinderman J. Elliott, Mrs. Wilson.*

SUMMER MEALS the LAZY WAY

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

—Dorothy Ames Carter

MAKE-YOUR-OWN-SUNDAE, *garnish-your-own-soda scheme for summer entertaining with little effort. Ice cream is surrounded by delicious fixings . . . nuts, chocolate sauce, coconut and whipped cream . . . for guests to use in building beautiful sundaes to their tastes. Sodas can be concocted, too.*

FAIR AND WARMER weather and feeding the family are inescapable . . . unless, of course, you can take off to a resort for the next two months. But for most of us it's business as usual.

To be intelligently lazy about summer meals requires planning. Yes, we know; household plans can get out of line as easily as the household budget—but, even so, they will save you wear and tear. An hour a week spent with pencil and paper in an easy chair can produce results. Use the time for thinking out not only menus and market lists, but actual how-and-when-to-do blueprints too.

Here are some ways to successful laziness:

Get the cooking and baking done early in the day. Skip the breakfast dishes, leave beds unmade and mix up the ham and noodle casserole for dinner; stir up a sherbet to freeze; prepare the salad makings and refrigerate all. You'll really have some dishes to wash by this time but the rest of the day is all yours—or nearly all.

Cook double quantities. Potatoes hot today, potato salad tomorrow. Rice with fried chicken on Sunday, enough rice for Tuesday's casserole. Hot beets and pickled beets. Beef ragout one day with enough left for meat pies later in the week. Possibilities are endless. Actually the refrigerator is the cook's best friend and kitchen assistant—low wages and no back chat.

Summer months are thirsty ones. You can cope with the situation easily if sugar syrup, fruit juice concentrates, iced tea, chocolate syrup are standard items in the refrigerator. They'll vanish much too quickly, of course, but canned fruit juice nearly eliminates Operation Squeeze. You need your strength, anyway, to do battle with the bottles in the ice box. It's usual to find the milk lurking behind an array of bottled beverages—all of which have to be moved to reach your objective.

PUT VARIETY in the menu with garden vegetables and summer fruits. Salads can—and should—be simple. Gather, prepare and chill dewy fresh vegetables and serve forth with a good dressing . . . leaf lettuce and sour cream dressing . . . watercress and French dressing . . . sliced tomatoes and onion rings . . . cucumbers in herbed vinegar. Fresh fruits, too, only require the simple treatment to become satisfying desserts. Of course, if you want a gooseberry pie you'll just have to bake it in season. Some day when the dinner is cooked and resting in the ice box would be the right time.

Cold meats from the butcher's counter aid the take-it-easy plan. No longer are you considered a lazy provider if you serve them . . . it's just plain good sense to buy these cooked, boneless, no-waste meats. You're getting your money's worth nutritionally, as well as expertly blended and seasoned meats. The list of these meats is long. Get to know the variety and brand you like best and avoid the "I'll take this" finger-pointing technique—simplifies matters, too, when phoning in the meat order.

HERE ARE FIVE WAYS in which to ring the changes on summer meals:

(1) For a larger-than-usual crowd of porch sitters serve ice cream buffet style. Chill a large bowl and spoon out (dip spoon in hot water) two or three flavors of ice cream into the bowl. Set in a shallow dish of cracked ice and surround with trimmings, such as these quick sundae sauces—

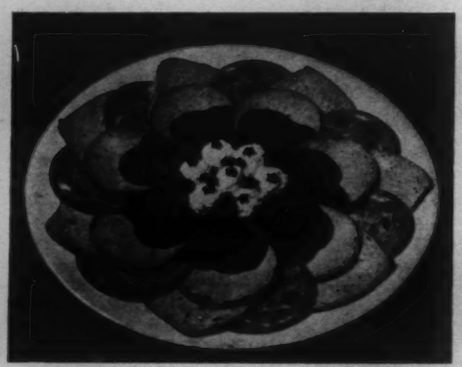
Chocolate . . . Melt chocolate peppermint patties in top of double boiler with a little cream. Thin to desired consistency with more cream.

Caramel . . . Melt caramel candies (about 12) in double boiler with cream. Thin, if necessary, with more cream.

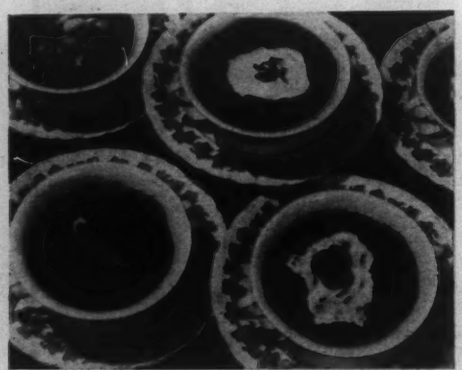
Orange Cream . . . Fold orange marmalade into whipped cream. Serve as sauce on chocolate ice cream.

(2) For a salad garnish of character, fill deseeded green pepper shells with partially set vegetable juice jelly. Chill until firm. Slice thin and serve with your best potato salad, or—

"Meat and Potatoes in a Ring." To make, oil a ring mold and lay circles of summer sausage on the bottom. Fill mould with well-seasoned potato salad. Pack firmly into the mould and chill at least



COLD MEATS *aid the summer take-it-easy plan. They're ready cooked, boneless, avoid waste. Wide variety is available to suit many tastes.*



—Dorothy Ames Carter

GLAMOUR *toppings for jellied consommé: Lime wedges, chopped cucumber, sour cream and chives, or try mayonnaise and sliced olives.*

—Dorothy Ames Carter

TEMPTING *luncheon dish is a tangy, refreshing salad made with grapefruit juice and sections. You will find recipe for this dish on page 25.*

two hours. Unmould on serving plate. Fill centre with relishes . . . celery, radishes, pickled slices. Arrange more slices of summer sausage around the ring mould. Each meat slice on the potato salad indicates a generous serving. Very porch-wise.

(3) Tomatoes stuffed and baked can really dress up a plain Jane meal. Cut off tops, scoop out insides and add the pulp of a tin of corned beef hash. Season well. Fill the tomatoes, cover with crumbs and dot with butter. Bake until tomatoes are tender and the tops brown. Serve as feature attraction at your vegetable plate dinner.

(4) Frozen sandwiches are ace-up-the-sleeve, particularly in picnic time. Usually take 2-3 hours to thaw out. Here are some things to remember if you haven't made frozen sandwiches before:

(a) Do not spread with mayonnaise or boiled dressing. It soaks into the bread. Use butter or margarine.

(b) Avoid vegetables—celery, tomatoes, etc.—in the sandwich filling mixture.

(c) If freezing sandwiches in the freezing tray, double wrap in wax paper or use any food wrappings sold for freezing. If freezing a large quantity, pack in a box and wrap in special moisture-proof paper.

Good freezers: Cheese and dried beef; tuna fish, chicken, ham, roast meat, peanut butter, and any of the cheese spreads.

(5) Mocha is the blending of chocolate and coffee flavors. Here it is in summer dress—a drink and dessert combined. For speed use instant coffee according to directions on label for strong coffee. Chill. For each 10 oz. glass add 2 tsp. chocolate syrup and 2 tbsp. vanilla ice cream. Top with whipped cream if desired.

■ In summer weather, one of the most tempting luncheon dishes you can serve is a tangy, refreshing salad made with grapefruit juice and sections. To make Grapefruit Salad Mould (illustrated on page 24) you need:

2 envelopes unflavored gelatine
1½ cups cold water
1½ cups hot grapefruit juice
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 3-oz. package cream cheese
8 maraschino cherries
1½ cups well drained Florida grapefruit sections

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add hot grapefruit juice, sugar and salt and stir until dissolved. Chill until mixture is the consistency of unbeaten egg whites. Use 2/3 of the package of cream cheese to form 6 small balls; stuff 6 cherries with remaining cheese. Arrange 5 or 6 grapefruit sections, cream cheese balls and remaining 2 cherries sliced in bottom of 1¼ quart ring mould. Cover with gelatine grapefruit mixture; chill until almost firm. Add ½ cup grapefruit sections to remaining gelatine and turn into mould; chill until firm. Unmould and garnish with remaining grapefruit sections and cream cheese stuffed cherries. Enough for 8 to 10 servings.

Beauty:

PERFUMED PRESENCE

HERE are some cologne dos and don'ts which come to us courtesy of the Fabergé people:

Don't—

—confuse cologne and perfume. Cologne is not costly and should be used lavishly. Pour it into the palm of your hand. Swoosh it all over you, from your temples to your toes.

—think of cologne just as an aftermath to the bath. Keep an extra little flacon in your downstairs powder room, in the glove compartment of your car.

Do—

—refresh your scalp between shampoos with a piece of cotton saturated with cologne.

—put a spoonful of cologne in the rinsing water if you like your summer wash gloves to be fragrant.

—moisten it with cologne if your cream deodorant gets a little dry.

—keep a flacon in the refrigerator, or pour it on a wash cloth wrapped around an ice cube, if you like your cologne to be extra cooling.

Frosty Feel

When the temperature is playing tricks away up there in the 80's, what could be nicer than an icicle? Lentheric has done the seemingly impossible by bringing out this new item, and just in time for hot weather use, too. It's called the "Tweed Icicles" and is appropriately dressed in silver foil and glass. You just tip the Icicle from its icicle container and slide it over the skin. Don't ask us how or why, but the icicle cools as it perfumes. Summer gadabouts should find it useful. Not even careless packing or bumpy roads can jar this fragrance from its container.

■ There isn't a legitimate excuse left for any woman . . . man either, for that matter . . . who gets badly sunburned. An imposing battery of sun preparations is ready for almost any contingency. Elizabeth Arden alone has five . . . Suntan Oil for skins that tan easily . . . Sunpruf Cream to cultivate a gradual, even tan . . . Sun Gelee to promote a tan and give a chic outdoor-ish shine to unpowdered skin . . . Bronze Glo for pale skins before tanning, as a "touch-up" for shoulder-strap marks after tanning. . . . Eight Hour Cream, a rich soothing cream to be smoothed on the skin overnight.

AUTOMOBILES, *whiskey, pottery and china, are some of the things that have sent British export figures rocketing in Canada and the U.S. A new and unusual export is a hand-made cocktail bar fashioned out of centuries' old teak and mahogany barrels. These barrels once held the rum and wine rations for sailors of Britain's "Wooden walls" battleships. The barrels are antiques, hand-made and every piece has its own exclusive history. Bars are made out of barrels in a 500-year-old house in Plymouth, Devon, where the Pilgrim Fathers slept on the night before the* Mayflower *set sail. A few barrels are shown in the photograph.*

For a Radiant Smile

Famous Elizabeth Arden Superfine Toothpaste for sparkling teeth . . . now, colourfully packaged with a pure bristle tooth brush in a compact, pink pliofilm case.

Superfine Toothpaste has a delightfully smooth consistency, and its spicy tang (and rosy bubbles) leaves the mouth feeling fresh and clean . . . sweetens the breath . . . helps to banish tobacco odours. Children, too, love its rosy tint and delicious flavour.

Superfine Toothpaste and pure bristle tooth brush
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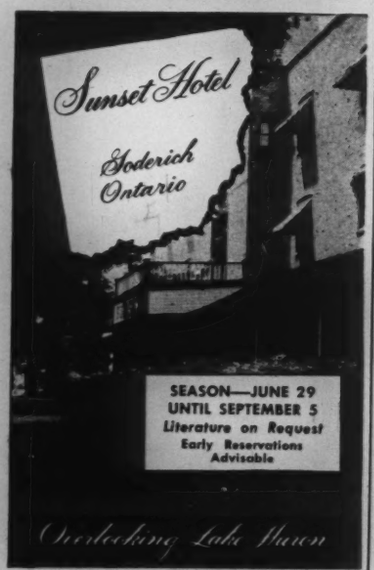
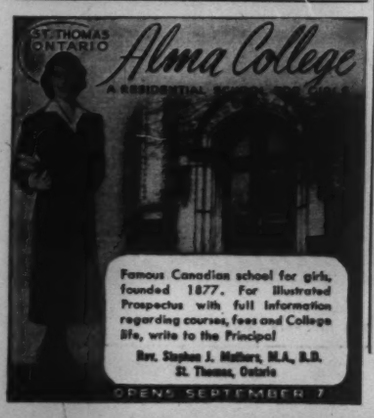
Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

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Distaff:

LIBERAL LADY

NEW President of the National Federation of Liberal Women is **Mrs. W. T. O'Regan** of Ottawa. The new President has been active in Liberal Party work for many years; formed the Lady Laurier Liberal Club of Ottawa East in 1936 (has been President ever since); is Treasurer of the Ottawa Riding Association; is Vice-President, at large, of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association. Mrs. O'Regan was born in Montreal, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Gauthier. Retiring President is **Mrs. Nancy Hodges,** Speaker of the BC Legislature. New Dominion Vice-President is **Mrs. C. J. Embree** of Halifax.

—CP
MRS. W. T. O'REGAN

■ In his "Talk of the Town" (*The Vancouver Daily Province*) Bill Dunford pays tribute to **Edythe Johnson.** Says Bill: "An ancient, tear-jerking ditty was 'Seven years with the Wrong Woman.' Past chairmen of the Ad and Sales Bureau, Board of Trade, sing it differently. 'Twenty-one Years with the Right Woman' is the way they serenaded Edythe Johnson as she completed 21 years (as Secretary) with Canada's largest, most active bureau without going crazy." Past chairmen honored Edythe with a dinner and a presentation. Asked for a significant statement on the future, Edythe replied: "I'm sure I'll continue to be able to handle them." Edythe was one of those who selected a SN dinner date (SN, June 20).

■ And a Toronto girl, **Ruth Massey Tovell,** has just had her scholarly "Flemish Artists of the Valois Courts" published (University of Toronto Press). With her husband, the late Dr. Harold Tovell, Mrs. Tovell spent years in Brussels, Bruges, Paris and in Italy; was the first Canadian at the Bibliotheque Royale in Brussels to make studies on this period of art.

■ A wife and husband team are having a book published. Writer is **Lyn Harrington;** photographer is husband Richard. The book is a travel one. All about Manitoba. And it's called "This is Manitoba." Says Lyn: "I think this is the first book on modern travel in the Province — the others are all about 1870-80." Just when the book will be on the market the Ryerson Press doesn't say. The Red River floods certainly won't make book buying a first "must" for some time.

—Richard Harrington
LYN HARRINGTON

■ A Canadian girl has been named head of the Mathematics Department in Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Virginia. She is **Dr. Gweneth Humphreys.** She attended Lynn Valley School and North Vancouver High; went to UBC on a scholarship; graduated with the Governor-General's Medal. She took her MA at Smith College and her doctorate in algebra at Chicago University, winning fellowships for graduate work at both institutions.

■ Speaking of travel books. Narrator Book Club has chosen "Ontario in Your Car" as its June selection. This is the book written by **Marjorie Mackenzie** and husband John (SN, April 11). They have spent the winter in Toronto writing; now plan to spend the summer in Quebec on another travel book.

■ **Muriel Wright** of Montreal, only feminine public relations counsellor in Canada, recently conducted the first Public Relations Institute for librarians at McGill University. Muriel has done work with Canadian Government Departments and Crown companies; helped organize the first School of Public Relations at Boston University and was its first Professor. The library institute was in connection with the fifth annual conference of the Canadian Library Association.

■ Calgary ladies uphold their rootin,' tootin' and shootin' record. **Alma Macnab, Gwen Wick, Mary Wallace, Vera Samuelson** and **Irene Bjornebo** won the Ladies' Dominion Match Rifle team championship just recently for a second successive year. They get the Senator Cairine Wilson Trophy.

■ Two pleasant things happened this month to free-lance writer **Louise Stone** of Toronto. English *Punch* accepted a short sketch of hers and she sailed on a Greek liner for a 4-month visit to France, the British Isles — highlight: the Edinburgh Festival and Italy.

■ Torontonian **Ray Lewis** was elected President of the Canadian Picture Pioneers just recently. Miss Lewis is publisher of the *Canadian Film Digest.*

The Super Is a Lady

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

of running the mill. And it works!

Not long ago the mill was badly in need of pulpwood as an expected shipment from the north woods had not arrived. The immediate prospects were dim indeed. The mill would have to close down until the wood arrived. And that would be extraordinary, as the old Thorold mill boasted of a nearly clean operations record since 1900.

So, taking a leaf from her experience as a housewife, she sallied over to the nearby Alliance Paper Company head office, at neighboring Merritton, and simply borrowed one carload of pulpwood, with no more compunction than if she had stepped over to a neighbor's to borrow a cup of sugar.

All office work and business transactions are carried out at her "desk" in her unpretentious but charming home at 5 Ormond Street, Thorold.

Administrative work takes a good deal of her time, she must keep up with developments in prices, costs, markets, and business trends. She reads numberless trade and business magazines and the financial pages of daily newspapers. Mrs. Wilson can give you an intelligent up-to-the-minute appraisal of the economic position of the pulp and paper industry, if you ask for it.

For relaxation she reads, listens to her records, plays golf at St. Catharines Golf Club.

Well Read

In the course of an easy-going conversation you soon realize that she is extremely well read, evidence of an omnivorous appetite for knowledge, probably a direct result of a habit formed at the St. Catharines *Standard* where she was employed as a proofreader some years ago.

Responsibilities, she believes, are the best thing that can happen to people. Jeannette Wilson feels that in free enterprise can be found the only sane outlet to the sources of energy stored-up, but too often held back, in most people. Her personal philosophy is a simple one: having faith and being faithful.

These ideals she has inculcated in the minds of her three children, Jim, 18, who attends the Thorold High School; Ruth, 21, who looks after the home; and Mrs. M. McMillan of Ottawa. And there is a little grandchild who some day will probably receive some very interesting lessons in citizenship from its grandmother.

Three Generations

But there is one thing certain, the old Thorold Pulp Company mill is very much in the mind of Jeannette Wilson. "Do you know," she points out, "that it is the oldest privately owned wood-pulp mill in Canada? Do you know that it is the smallest pulp mill in Canada? Do you know that the pulpwood comes from as far as Quebec and northern Ontario?"

And you learn also that this old water-powered plant (the water comes from one of the three old Welland canals) has been in the same family for three generations.

This mill, puppet-sized in comparison to the larger specimens of the pulp and paper industry in the immediate vicinity, is a source of great pride to Mrs. Wilson.

"Yes," she will say, "we look puny alongside some of these big mills around here. In fact our little mill contributes only .0004 per cent of Canada's annual production of 7.5 million tons of pulp and paper products, and we employ only one three-thousandths of the Dominion's total of pulp and paper mill employees. But we're part of the show."

They might not be able to make pulp mills smaller, but it would be hard to believe that they could find more charming superintendents than Jeannette Wilson.

RELIGION

GIANT OF THE CLOTH

Scholar-Minister, Dr. F. S. MacKenzie Becomes New Presbyterian Moderator

BACK IN THE 1920's when the Presbyterian Church in Canada was fighting for its existence as a denomination, the outstanding leader in the Maritimes was the Rev. Francis Scott MacKenzie. This month, as their live and growing church celebrated its 75th anniversary, the Presbyterians unanimously elected Dr. MacKenzie as moderator of the 76th General Assembly.

Standing head and shoulders above most of his fellows in stature, Francis Scott MacKenzie is a giant in the academic and theological fields as well, known and respected beyond the bounds of his own country. Possessed of a keen intellect, a strong desire to see justice done, and the capacity of being roused to great heights in oratory, the new moderator is at his best as minister to ministers. But his personal charm, his friendly manner, and his steady, unshakeable stand on issues of importance, have endeared him to the laity as well. In a denomination that prides itself on the high standard of its ministry, he will do full justice to the supreme office of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The new moderator is a man whose position is always clear, and who never hesitates to crusade with all the eloquence and energy at his command when a principle is at stake. Staunchly Presbyterian, nevertheless he believes in co-operating wherever the Christian cause calls for co-ordination.

As principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, he helped to lay the groundwork for the new faculty of divinity at McGill University, and it was a matter of keen disappointment to him that the General Assembly on successive occasions voted down the invitation to join in the new venture, and kept its Montreal college outside the faculty.

Yet this is the man who toured Cape Breton for two years prior to the union of 1925, and crusaded almost single-handed for the maintenance of the Presbyterian cause on that island. A

—John Palmer

DR. MACKENZIE: *175,000 strong.*

majority of congregations in the two presbyteries of Sydney and Inverness responded by voting to remain Presbyterian, although most of their ministers favored union. In fact it is recorded that at Little Narrows, where Dr. MacKenzie presented the Presbyterian side of the debate at the invitation of the people, not one vote was cast in favor of union.

Today Dr. MacKenzie heads a General Assembly that represents more than 175,000 communicants worshipping in 1180 churches across Canada, and the denomination for which he crusaded now steps into the third quarter of its first century with strong and vigorous stride.

This stalwart of the Presbyterian Church was born on a farm in Huron County, not far from Lucknow, Ontario, on January 9th, 1884. While his Scottish ancestry is obvious, he makes no reference to it. "My parents were both Canadian," he told SN, with a finality that implied that he is a second-generation Canadian, and proud of it.

Like many another of his profession MacKenzie decided to study for the ministry after he had broken for an interval from formal schooling. In 1910, at the age of 26, he entered first year Arts in Vancouver at what was then McGill University College which provided the first two years in Arts or Science preparatory to McGill.

However, young MacKenzie moved to Montreal after the first year, and in 1914 was graduated from McGill with first class honors, valedictorian of his year. Two years later he was made Master of Arts, specializing in Hellenistic Greek. Theological training had started in summer sessions in Westminster Hall, Vancouver, and in 1916 he was graduated from the Presbyterian College, Montreal, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. So in the same spring he received two post-graduate degrees.

For his next stop MacKenzie spent two years at Harvard University, when he received the degree of Master of Sacred Theology in 1917, and Doctor of Theology in 1918. He specialized in studies of the New Testament and early Christian literature.

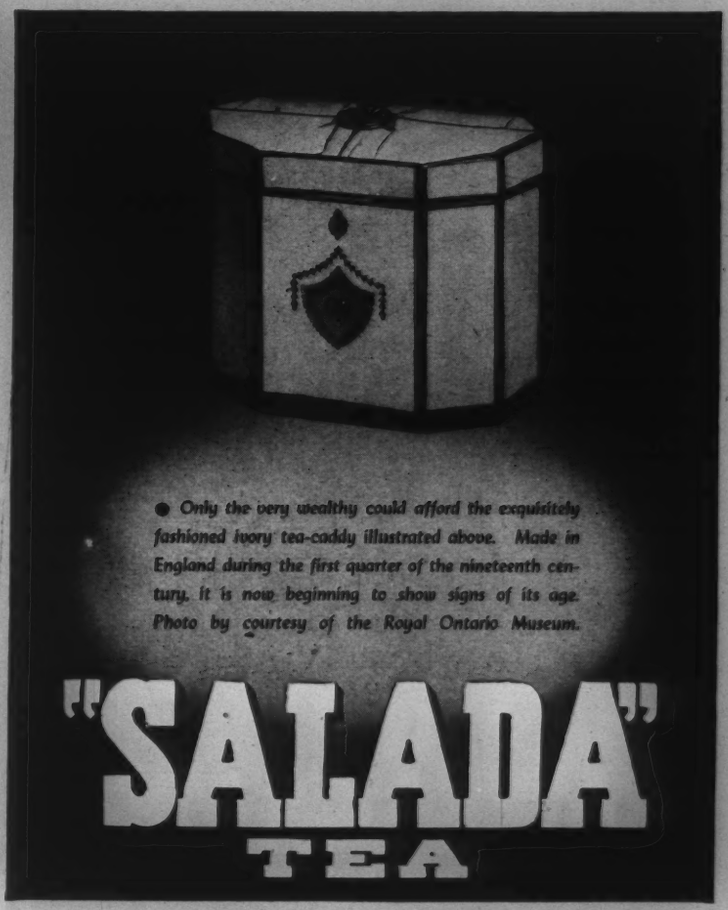
Dr. F. Scott MacKenzie returned to Montreal to become assistant minister in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul until 1920, when he was called to the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

In 1925 he became minister of the Presbyterian Church at Paris, Ontario, but a year later resigned to become professor of Systematic Theology at the Presbyterian College, Montreal—a chair that he still holds. In the interval Dr. MacKenzie has taught every subject except Hebrew and church history.

The new moderator is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, past master of University Lodge, and past district grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. He is a member of the Faculty Club, and of the Thistle Curling Club. He holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Knox College, and an honorary D C L from Acadia University.

Dr. F. Scott MacKenzie is immediate past president of the western section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches, which held its last meeting in Niagara Falls, Ontario, in February of this year. There, according to one of the Canadian delegates, "he dominated the field" in a body composed of all shades of Presbyterianism on the North American continent.

—DeCourcy H. Rayner


● Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
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EATON STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

CANADIAN HOPES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

under way to rectify that situation as soon as possible and one that should put Canada right up in the top drawer of world golf.

The new plan, already launched in Toronto and scheduled to be carried on throughout the Dominion as arrangements can be completed, is free golf lessons for high school students. This venture is a product of the Royal Canadian Golf Association in co-operation with the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association, and seems just what the doctor ordered to give golf in Canada a shot in the arm.

To date, three of these free sessions have been held in Toronto high schools and the response and enthusiasm surprised even the promoters of the plan. Toronto professionals gave instructions in the school auditoriums, explaining fundamentals.

Although the idea itself is an excellent one, there is a problem attached to it in most centres throughout Canada. That problem is in the lack of public courses, where these youngsters can find a spot to play and try out the instructions they have received. Every private club has its full quota of members, and the pay-as-you-play courses in existence generally have much more business than they can handle. This puts the problem squarely on the municipalities.

Fore-thought

It is the belief of most golf officials and players, that a large increase in public courses to provide a means of playing golf for the youngsters, would go a long way in the fight to curb the much talked-of juvenile delinquency.

On the subject of youngsters, by the way, I take the liberty to put in a special word for some fine prospects at the Scarboro club in whom we take a keen personal interest. Bob Pezzack won his age group in the Ontario junior championship, while our other Scarboro bright lights are Jackie McLaughlin, Donald McGee and the Stewart Brothers, Don and Barkley. Pezzack and McLaughlin take turns in toting the Gray bag in tournaments.

These and other young players and caddies from the Vancouver Club to Riverside in Saint John practise to become the amateur and professional stars of tomorrow.

Full recognition of Canada's rating in golf came in a letter to the writer, from Bob Harlow, Editor of *Golf World*, that arrangements have been completed to invite the winner of the Canadian Open, the Canadian PGA, and the Canadian Amateur to compete in the Masters' Tournament at Augusta, Ga., in 1951. The Masters takes in only the elite of the golf field, and all on invitation. This boosts Canadian golf ability to a new high of recognition in the United States and if any extra urge were needed, the chance to compete in the Masters should spur Canadians to greater efforts to try to keep their major title on home soil.

And there's a certain guy who teaches golf at the Scarborough Club hoping to find in his bag the right shots needed to win the Canadian Open. Mm-m—Augusta'd be nice that time of year.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Legend Still To Come

by Mary Lowrey Ross

ONE scarcely looks for the idiom of *True Confessions* in the Duke of Windsor's description of the world-rocking events leading to the abdication. Still the events *did* rock the world; and it seems odd to catch occasionally in the Duke's account of their development the guarded idiom of Mrs. Emily Post.

For though this is the King's own story of the abdication, the gaiety-loving Edward and the worldly and fascinating Mrs. Simpson never emerge from the shadow; and the shadow is unmistakably the shadow of Queen Victoria.

The one figure that does step out briskly from that formidable shade is, of all people, the respectable Mr. Stanley Baldwin — Mr. Baldwin coming and going nimbly in the little black motorcar so much too small for him, Mr. Baldwin informally requesting a whiskey and soda from his Royal host at ten o'clock in the morning, Mr. Baldwin coming forward with the Hanoverian hint of "a discreet flat nearby, a key to a garden door, decorous associations . . . The relationship might be deplored, but it had had notable royal precedents." The Prime Minister, the Duke suggests, was blandly ready to stretch propriety to accommodate appearances. It was Edward who shattered precedent and insisted on propriety.

THE DECOROUS note is sounded most frequently in the passages describing Edward's early meetings with Mrs. Simpson: "I was impressed by her habit of reading the four leading London newspapers every day from cover to cover."

He also notes that "having been raised in Baltimore where a fine dinner is measured as one of the highest human accomplishments, Wallis had an expert knowledge of cooking."

These are tributes that any London hostess would appreciate from a royal guest. But they hardly suggest the headlong passion that was later to lead to abdication. Did all the conversations in the "small but charming flat" at Bryanston Court centre about current events and world figures—"Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, the New Deal, Chiang Kai-shek?" Were there no occasions at Dorchester Hotel when the dinner conversation turned away from workingmen's clubs and social service for the unemployed to more personally rewarding topics? What, in other words was Mrs. Simpson's special enchantment, beyond her willingness to read four morning newspapers from cover to cover, discuss the working day of a Prince, and set a good table à la Maryland?

The Duke of Windsor doesn't tell us, beyond noting that Mrs. Simpson was "complex and elusive" and at the same time "refreshingly forthright." The careful sketch of Mrs. Simpson continues to contradict the brilliant public portrait. The Duke's style is simple and sedate, and he avoids both detail and rhetoric. The first meeting of Edward and Mrs. Simpson, however, was high dramatic history, demanding the lyrical treatment that has always been accorded lovers of legend. "In ancient times, the love of a Prince would have been lauded by the poets," he writes rather wistfully. "The modern folk tale takes on a more rigid form . . ."

THE DUKE of Windsor was right of course. Shakespeare knew how to do it:

"Oh she doth teach the torches to burn bright, Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night, Like a rich jewel upon an Ethiop's ear, Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear . . ."

"She was plainly in misery from a bad cold in the head," the Duke of Windsor writes, in describing his first meeting with Mrs. Simpson, and goes on rather ruefully to describe their opening conversation—Edward's polite reference to the lack of central heating in England and Mrs. Simpson's stinging little reply, "I had hoped for something more original from the Prince of Wales."

"Whether on the throne or not, Mr. Baldwin," Edward declared later, "I shall marry, and however painful the necessity I shall if necessary abdicate in order to do so . . ."

"Let Rome in Tyber melt! And the wide arch
Of the rang'd Empire fall! Here is my space,
Kingdoms are dung!"

cried Mark Antony in a similar crisis.

Eventually the story of Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson will fall into the hands of a poetic dramatist who will give it the lyrical treatment it deserves. There will probably be little reference to workingmen's clubs or to England's unfortunate lack of central heating.

But Edward's final moving speech of abdication will certainly survive, and it is probable that Mr. Stanley Baldwin will be represented as he hurries about in his little black motorcar, planning busily to save the monarchy by eliminating the monarch.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

U.S. Industry Needs Canadian Metals

U.S. Demand for Canadian Base Metals Increases As Industry Gobbles Up the Domestic Supplies

by Raymond L. Hoadley

New York.

PROSPECTS for the sale of Canadian metals in the United States never have been as promising as they are today.

American industry is eating up the nation's depleted metal resources at an unprecedented peacetime rate. The exhaustion of United States mineral resources is so well advanced that the nation can no longer drift along with the easy-going philosophy that the good earth will provide.

R. L. HOADLEY

The Government has embarked on a spending program involving billions of dollars for armaments, for implementation of the North Atlantic Alliance, for the Marshall Plan, and for the stockpiling of raw materials. Armament aid for the Far East is under way. Defence planners in Washington expect to step up the tempo for planes and ships in near future national budgets. These programs will require huge quantities of metals.

The U.S. found it difficult to get enough minerals to sustain industrial production in the late war. A deficiency in strategic materials could be the deciding factor in another war.

Not only the defence needs for metals bother Americans. The serious depletion of American natural resources is a peacetime problem. Despite its economic wealth the U.S. no longer has the natural resources to meet the nation's normal metal needs. Domestic consumption of such basic metals as copper, zinc and lead in 1948 was between 30 and 40 per cent greater than domestic production.

Today the steel, automobile, construction, electrical appliance, television and other big metal consuming industries are operating at or near capacity levels. Money is plentiful and interest rates are high. The economy is moving along at a swift pace calculated to sustain an unprecedented demand for metals at rising prices.

Thus the U.S. is forced to draw on Canada and other countries for a large and growing portion of the raw materials consumed there in such vast quantities. In the 12 months ending Feb. 28, 1938, the United States imported $43,000,000 worth of non-ferrous metals from Canada. For the 12 months ending Feb. 28, 1950, they had jumped to $198,800,000.

The U.S. has less than a 35 year supply of 21 out of 35 minerals. Some of these, such as petroleum, copper, lead and zinc, are minerals in which the United States led the world for many years.

While the U.S. has lost her leadership in the raw materials field, Canada is fast becoming the world's greatest source of such items as copper, zinc, lead, nickel, and aluminum. Tomorrow she may take her place as one of the leading producers of iron ore, petroleum and titanium.

Non-ferrous ores and metals constitute the largest single classification of imports to the United States. Ores and metals wese brought into the States to the tune of approximately $550,000,000 in 1947; $775,000,000 in 1948, and $840,000,000 in 1949. And such shipments bid fair to be much higher again this year.

Inventories Low

Let's examine this growing U. S. demand for various Canadian metals. Producers' stocks of refined copper have declined continuously since last November. Recently they had less than a two weeks' supply on hand, the lowest figure since 1934.

The producers are delivering 115,000 tons of copper a month to fabricators while stockpiling is averaging almost 15,000 tons a month. Against this demand of 130,000 tons a month, domestic output is 85,000 tons. Imports at the rate of 45,000 tons monthly from Canada and Chile are needed to meet the deficit.

Domestic producers are working a six-day week and often paying time and one-half to the miners to bring domestic production to the highest possible level. Yet domestic mines are capable of producing only 65 per cent of the copper required by the fabricating industry.

The copper duty was reduced 2 cents a pound through the trade agreements and then suspended altogether during the war. Unless suspended again, the 2 cent duty will automatically go back into effect on June 30.

Michigan's deep copper mine owners are demanding that the duty be re-imposed. The Government and copper importers take the other side. Even the most ardent protectionists admit that foreign supplies are necessary to avoid depletion of U.S. copper resources and to keep the price at a reasonable level. The U.S. has only a ten-year good supply of the red metal, followed by gradual decline to exhaustion.

A zinc shortage looms ahead in the United States. Present indications are that producers' stocks will be reduced to the dangerously low level of around 40,000 tons by July 1. This is the equivalent of 15 days' supply.

The U.S. must have from foreign sources this year sufficient zinc concentrates to produce approximately 350,000 tons of slab zinc. This means that the States must import in the neighborhood of 750,000 tons of foreign zinc concentrates; this has never been done before.

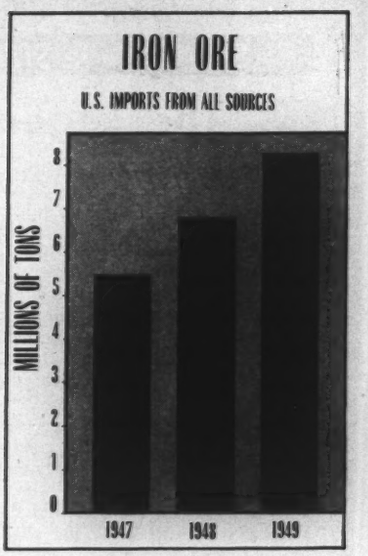
Last year the U.S. produced 583,000 tons of zinc and imported 355,000 tons. In 1937, a good pre-war year, 636,000 tons were produced here and only 48,000 tons were imported.

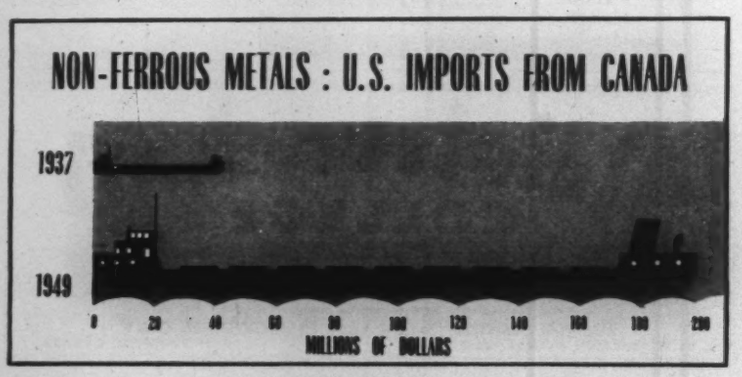
Zinc is likely to figure prominently in the tariff negotiations at Torquay. U.S. supplies of zinc, like those of lead, are figured at less than 20 years. It appears likely that the zinc tariff will be cut.

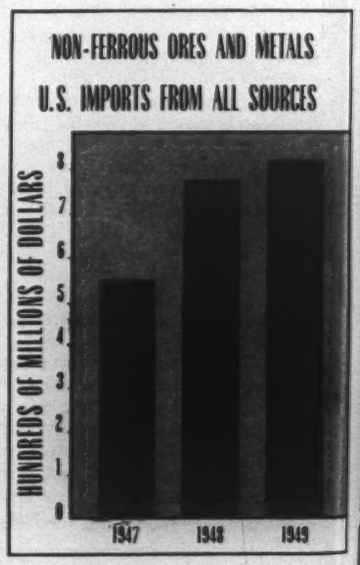
Lead, like copper and zinc, has benefited from the postwar industrial boom. The outlook for increased mine production of lead is not encouraging

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

RAYMOND HOADLEY *is Assistant Financial Editor of* The New York Herald-Tribune, *and* SN's *correspondent in New York.*







BUSINESS ANGLE

Imports and "Point Four"

IF WE want to continue exporting, we must import in like amount. This principle is now more or less firmly tied to North America's trade masthead, and is pretty well accepted by businessmen who haven't been sharply hit in their home market by the competition of imported products. But the number of sufferers is growing, and the bite is becoming more painful. Most Canadian textile and rubber and footwear manufacturers can show very real wounds; automobile makers are still selling all they can produce but are worried about the indications that British and European cars not only have a permanent and sizable place in the Canadian market but are seriously cutting into Canadian car exports to other world markets; producers of even such specialties as electrical goods, in which we might be supposed to have a considerable edge, are feeling pressure from imports.

The fact nevertheless remains that we have to put dollars into the hands of the dollar-short countries if they're to be able to buy from us. The whole world outside of North America is short of dollars —mainly of United States dollars and to a less extent of Canadian— primarily because both the U.S. and Canada have for many years exported more goods than they have imported. The United States' exports have tended to be about double its imports (in the four years 1946-49 the U.S. exports totalled over $67 billion, imports $36 billion): Canada's overall export surplus has been much smaller because Canada has had an offsetting import surplus with the U.S.

Drain Away Dollars

But they both, on balance, have had export surpluses, and the inevitable effect has been to drain dollars away from the outside world. The outside world has only been able to buy as much and as long as it has from North America through gifts and loans and credits and Marshall Aid and dollar investment. But North America has already tightened up on loans and credits, and Marshall Aid is supposed to end in 1952. So that seems to leave it up to dollar investment, as the only important alternative to increasing imports.

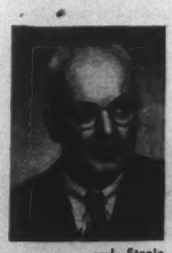
An interesting variation of straight dollar investment abroad was President Truman's "Point Four" proposal for financial and technical aid to backward countries. Until a fortnight ago nothing had actually been done to implement this much-discussed proposal. Then the U.S. Senate passed the Foreign Aid Bill for 1950-51, which included an item of $35 million for initiating Point Four. This was small enough, but a beginning.

Point Four has been criticized in Congress and the press for its vagueness, and it is evident that the American public is still decidedly in the dark as to what the Administration expects it to accomplish. Edward H. Collins of the *New York Times* comments that there are many persons who, because Point Four aid was incorporated in the Marshall Aid legislation, have gained the impression that it is meant to provide the long-term answer to the problem of the world dollar shortage, for which the Marshall Plan was a stop-gap solution. They have come to believe, in other words, that by stimulating private capital investment abroad, the Administration hopes to provide the dollars needed to balance accounts between the United States and the rest of the world.

Dangerous Illusion

If there is one illusion, asserts Collins, that is more dangerous than any other in relation to the dollar shortage problem, it is the illusion that it can be solved if the United States will only "accept its responsibilities as a creditor nation" and pursue "an enlightened policy of foreign investment". He says those who advance this thesis invariably cite the case of England in the nineteenth century as the classical example of the policy in operation, but that this ignores completely the differences between the conditions which existed when Britain was the world's pre-eminent source of private capital and those which prevail today.

Foreign lending, Collins claims, cannot be a substitute for, or a means of obtaining a trade balance between countries. Not, that is, unless the borrower defaults or the loans are made without interest. One British expert has pointed out that if investors in the United States were to embark tomorrow upon a lending program of $4,000 million annually at 5 per cent, in five years half of the $4,000 million could be met each year out of the annual income from the accumulated investment; in fifteen years the entire $4,000 million would have been completely nullified, so far as the balance of payments was concerned.



—J. Steele

by P. M. Richards

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U.S. INDUSTRY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

due to the ever-increasing cost of recovery from known or indicated reserves.

Nations, outside the Iron Curtain, produced 1,147,000 tons of lead in 1937 and sent to the United States only 40,000 tons or 3.5 per cent of the total that year. In 1949 those same countries produced 931,000 tons and sent 377,000 tons or 40 per cent to the U.S.

With lead imports running six times the pre-war rate, a group of domestic lead producers petitioned the U.S. Tariff Commission for relief against "excessive" lead imports. The companies charged that a "flood of foreign lead" precipitated a sharp price decline. The Tariff Commission, in taking up the plea for a higher lead tariff no doubt will consider that the price of refined lead increased four times between mid-March and mid-May.

No. 1 Problem

The dwindling domestic deposits of high-grade iron ore is the steel industry's No. 1 problem. Ore production in the upper Great Lakes region will be reduced more than one-half in the next 15 years at the present rate of steel production. In fact, the time is already here when the steel industry would have serious difficulties operating at full capacity from domestic ore sources.

The largest amount of iron ore ever brought to the States arrived during 1949 when imports totaled 8,300,000 tons. That was an increase of 22 per cent from 1948 when imports totaled 6,800,000 tons. In 1947 about 5,492,000 tons were shipped in. In 1946 imports totaled 3,085,000 tons.

The possibility that the Ungava iron ore deposits may include a considerable amount of manganese ore is of great interest to the United States. Manganese, essential in steel production, is certain to be in short supply for many years, especially since the Russians have shown a reluctance to supply this ore to the U.S. Every effort has been made to stockpile this ore through shipments from India, South Africa and the Gold Coast. The U.S. would feel more comfortable if this important metal could be added to the large group that Canada ships to her.

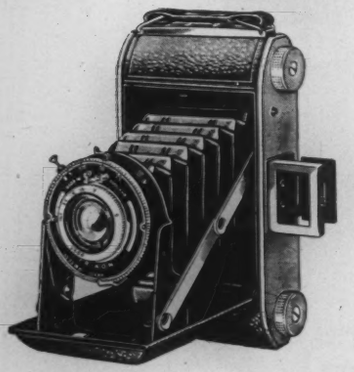
—CPR

THE *lobby says there's too much lead.*

Titanium soon will have an important place among Canadian metals coming across the border. The full possibilities of this metal won't be known for some time.

The U.S. Munitions Board is stockpiling 71 strategic and critical materials to supply military and civilian needs in time of war. The goal will require a total outlay of about $3,800,000,000. Today there is in stockpile or on order about $2,030,000,000 worth of materials. Less than one-third of these stockpile materials has been purchased from domestic producers.

Things look brighter



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H. DOUGLAS COO,
Manager for Canada

Push Button Shopper

Department Store Manager Had an Idea That Brings City Store to Country

by Robert Mahaffy

WHEN Lawrence Freiman, president and general manager of A. J. Freiman, Limited, Ottawa—sixth ranking department store business in Canada—went in for dramatics at McGill he little thought the Red and White Revue would give him inspiration for his most successful merchandising ideas.

At the June opening of the company's new mail order business in Pembroke his flair for showmanship once more was strikingly demonstrated. "For the first time anywhere" push button shopping had its premiere. Freiman coined the name "Vis-O-Matic Shopping" to describe a unique combination of color photography, teletype communication with the Ottawa store, and automatic controls.

—Karsh

SHOWMAN *Freiman had trade secrets*

By doing away with the conventional catalogue, this system means that large inventories do not have to be carried to meet prospective orders. It keeps inventories fluid: advantage can be taken of market opportunities as they occur, new merchandise added or old lines dropped at will by use of the teletype. It brings the greater assortments of a city store to small communities and makes available top fashion goods which could not be presented in a catalogue.

How does the system work? On her arrival in the new, slicker counterpart of the mail order office, milady goes first to a desk where a smartly uniformed sales counsellor asks what type of merchandise is required. The customer is shown to a booth in tufted leather where she is seated in a chair, the right arm of which has a built-in order pad. Beside her right hand are two electric push-buttons.

By pressing a button she projects Kodachrome pictures of the merchandise with a description and price on a 27-inch screen. Through an original process these colored pictures—actually color photographs of the real merchandise—are so convincing "you can almost feel the goods." Another button permits the customer to turn back to goods already seen if she wishes to compare price and quality.

An idea first conceived by Freiman five years ago, Vis-O-Matic Shopping at Pembroke is regarded as a prototype of stores to follow. The dramatization has been carried through in the window display. On a 4½-foot screen in the window different color shots are automatically projected at intervals permitting customers to see goods from over 100 departments with copy and price. Color quality is not affected by daylight.

Dramatic Presentation

When Lawrence Freiman finished up at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and joined his father's firm as vice-president in 1931, he saw that the traditional type of mail order business "was not for us." He realized that department stores in smaller communities could not for economic reasons carry large enough assortments to compete with larger centres.

One day he was thumbing through a catalogue when it struck him that if the items displayed could be presented to customers in some dramatic way without the necessity of carrying inventories there might be an answer to the riddle. He thought of Kodachrome.

The actual details of how push button shopping was developed are still a trade secret, but Freiman admits that his habit of keeping on top of U.S. merchandising methods in large New York and Chicago department stores, and developments in the field of movies had much to do with it. Frequently, he makes flying visits to Gimball's or Sears Roebuck. These trips have given him ideas which he has adapted to his own store.

He got his first taste of the department store business at the age of 10. While attending Lisgar Collegiate in Ottawa, he worked part of his vacation at A. J. Freiman's, established by his father in 1900. He kept this up at college. His father passed on many of his merchandising ideas.

What caught Freiman's fancy about the department store business years ago and has held his enthusiasm ever since is the outlet it gives for imagination. His interest in the dramatic elements of merchandising stems from a love of fine arts. He is president of the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra.

In 1939 the late A. J. Freiman became seriously ill and Lawrence took over management of the store. In the past six years the business has seen a mammoth groceteria added in the basement, modernization and expansion in the main store, and opening of the McCoy Service Division.

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Sugar to taste • Cracked ice
Stir or shake well
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*Be sure to get genuine Rose's Lime Juice, but use it sparingly! This natural whole juice of selected West Indies' limes has all the full, *tree-ripened* flavor. At your quality food store.

For DAIQUIRIS, RICKEYS, GIMLETS, LIMEADES, always use

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Both Unsweetened (Dry) and Sweetened (Cordial)
Bottled in England by L. Rose & Co., Ltd.
If your dealer cannot supply you ask him to order from the Sole Canadian Distributor:
John A. Huston Co. Ltd.
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Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED

Dividend—Common Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of twelve and one half cents (12½c) per share on the issued common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of September, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

June 6th, 1950.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED

Dividend—Preferred Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one quarter per cent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of September, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

June 6th, 1950.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

CANADIAN food producers are feeling the severe cuts in food sales to Britain (wheat, flour, bacon, eggs sharply down), but are selling the United States all the beef and cattle they can spare. Total Canadian exports to the U.S. are holding high and offsetting much of the lost sales of agricultural products overseas. The U.S. economy is booming and shows no present signs of a relapse.

Canadian imports of British manufactures are rising largely (see U.K. BUSINESS), and Britain is thus being put in possession of the dollars she must have to purchase more from Canada. Canada-U.K. trade discussions in London this week may result, it is hoped here, in some early increase in British buying from Canada as well as some relaxation of British limitations on West Indies buying from us.

A factor in promoting the resumption of British buying should be the recent striking improvement in British domestic business activity. The U.K., while still feeling doubts about

—CPR

WILL *new British boom increase buying here? Exporters also hope for relaxation of British limitations on West Indian purchases in Canada. Girls are packing BC apples.*

the long-term outlook, is currently enjoying a real boom, with much industrial expansion in evidence. Canada's trade outlook vis-à-vis Britain thus seems to be brightening.

Expansion in Canada itself, reflected in expenditures in connection with oil, natural gas, iron ore, and hydro-electric developments and building construction, is doing much to maintain Canadian purchasing power at a high level.

Wheat:

HAZARDS AHEAD

THE DIE has been cast by 120,000 Saskatchewan farmers in the annual multi-million dollar gamble against the elements.

Millions of bushels of seed wheat and coarse grains have been drilled into nearly 22 million acres of farm land—15,764,000 acres to wheat and 6,163,000 acres to coarse grains.

Both acreage figures are slightly more than last year.

Even at this early stage, the odds are against the man on the land. A late spring held up seeding; moisture reserves over most of the province are below normal; the forecasts are for a greater grasshopper hatch this year; and worst of all, the black blizzards have started.

Scarcely an area of the province has missed some soil damage through dust storms. First it was the dry southwest which lost a million tons of top soil. Then followed another storm as June opened which swept down the central and eastern portions of the province, whipping the soil into the air on winds of 35 and 50 miles an hour.

Against the first onslaughts of wind and dust, the farmer in his gamble, has stood largely unperturbed. The gales have not yet disturbed the land to such an extent that seed has been lost—but here and there anxious eyes have been lifted for signs of rain to hold the land and germinate the seed.

The next battle will be against the hoppers, against which the farmers, the department of agriculture and the municipalities are ready. Threats by other insect pests, notably sawfly, will be met in their turn. Hail and drought are enemies against which the farmers are powerless.

Others may haggle over prices but for the farmer, getting a crop is his chief concern.

Handicrafts:

TWO-WAY TRADE

NEW BRUNSWICK is seeking to export handicraft products and import handicraft students.

Up to now, no intensive effort has been made to develop export markets because the domestic and tourist demand for the output of revitalized craft industries has kept the province's skilled hands continuously busy.

But with New Brunswick training more and more weavers, wood-workers, leather toolers, candle moulders and other craftsmen, it is apparent that a wider sales range will soon be needed, and nearby New England looks like the best bet.

A major stumbling block, of course, is the tariff barrier. Duties are around 35 per cent at present on woven materials, for instance, and somewhat less on raw yarns. The principle is the more labor represented in an article, the higher the tariff. While the 10 per cent premium on the U.S. dollar partly offsets this disadvantage at the moment, New Brunswick producers are looking to the possibility that Canada will press for lower handicraft duty scales the next time conferences are held with the U.S. on stimulating reciprocal trade.

In any case they hope, if they can't easily meet American competition with "standard" handicrafts, to hasten the evolution of distinctive articles and designs which may command an export sale for their individuality even if

—CNR

NEW MARKETS *for New Brunswick handicraft industries are required to keep newly-trained hands busy.*

higher priced. Examples of this New Brunswick trend are authentic reproductions of pioneer furniture, in maple, which have attracted keen attention when displayed in Maine — even including a maple milking stool which householders use to add a nostalgic touch to the fireside of their livingrooms.

This summer, with the formal opening of the new Fundy National Park in Albert County, a provincial government-sponsored school of arts and crafts is being established in the park. The likelihood is that numerous New England students will attend its elementary and advanced classes, which will run from one day to three weeks in length, and that the school itself will become one of the features of the park for sight-seers.

Oil:

FROM SEA TO SEA

WHILE a new surge of confidence swept through Alberta oil stocks last week, two other provinces were on the verge of what oil men called encouraging developments.

In British Columbia hopes were high that oil discovered in a producing gas well in the Peace River country only 80 miles east of the British Columbia border might indicate an oil zone of major proportions. In the same district, Peace River Natural Gas Co. has five gas wells in BC, and is prepared to drill to 7,500 feet in search of oil.

In Newfoundland parties are investigating the oil shale in the Deer Lake region. Dr. David Baird, professor of geology at the University of New Brunswick, is making a survey of the limestone and gypsum on the Port au Port Peninsula. Later he will look for oil in the Deer Lake region.

The existence of these shales has been known for many years, but no exploitation has been carried on because of the high cost of extracting the oil. New and more economical methods of conversion have now been developed and the purpose of the present investigation is to discover whether the oil-bearing shale can be converted without too much expense.

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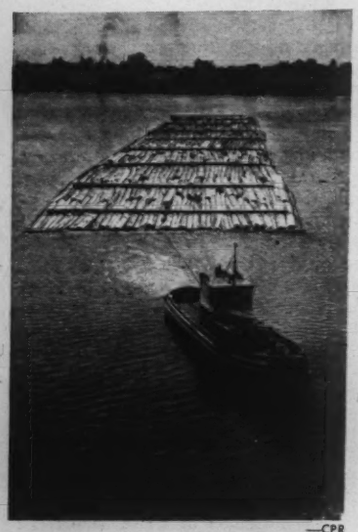
Labor:

NO STRIKE

PICKETS representing 22,000 workers in 163 British Columbia lumber companies were all ready to go on strike last week. Returns from the government strike vote showed 70 per cent of the lumber workers in favor



—CPR

FOR *the loggers, 12½ cents an hour.*

when all but the outlying camps had been heard from. Members of the International Woodworkers of America (CIO-CCL) voted along with non-union fellow workers.

Just as parties of workers were preparing to go on the picket line, the no-strike order rang out. The IWA had settled with the Coast operators for 12½ cents an hour wage increase.

Aircraft:

JET EXPECTATIONS MET

THE WORLD'S fastest passenger plane for inter-city travel has completed more than 100 hours of flight tests in preparation for its Certificate of Airworthiness. The Avro Jetliner, North America's first jet plane, has more than fulfilled the expectations of the designers.

During the course of these tests, the Jetliner has been flown at more than 500 m.p.h. in level flight, establishing a new North American speed record for its type. Its cruising speed of 450 m.p.h. is more than a hundred miles an hour faster than the conventional air transports now in service. It has attained a height of 39,500 feet, 9,500 feet higher than its normal cruising height.

Many three-engined take-offs have been carried out at various speeds and at maximum gross weight; and a number of times the aircraft has been flown with only one engine at about 200 m.p.h. with no decrease in altitude.

A number of test flights have been made over a triangular course of about 800 miles between Toronto, North Bay and Montreal and the average time has been about two hours. One flight of over 1100 miles has been made.

Demonstration flights have been made to New York, Ottawa and Montreal in half or less than half the time taken by present airliners on the same routes. The 365-mile flight to New York was the first official mail assignment ever carried in a jet transport.

Airspeed: 425 mph

The Jetliner's first passenger, G. R. McGregor, President of Trans-Canada Air Lines, described this flight in the June issue of *Airlanes* magazine:

"Take-off was in every respect normal. Contrary to popular conception, there was no visible flame or smoke from the jet pipes. We climbed at a conservative 2,200 feet per minute and cabin pressurization control was good.

"Once in full flight, the remarkable advantages of jet power became very evident. There was an almost complete freedom from vibration . . .

"Naturally, there was no sensation of high speed in spite of the fact that the Jetliner was registering a true airspeed of 425 miles per hour.

"Although we encountered moderate turbulence, the higher speed seem to reduce rather than magnify the effect and there was a very noticeable absence of tail buffeting.

"In a sense, the Jetliner was not able during this short run to display its very best qualities. Because of the visual flight rule conditions imposed under the clearances given by the air authorities of both countries, the aircraft was required to hold its altitude to 20,000 feet during the first half of the flight and to 10,000 feet during the second half. Both altitudes are far below the optimum jet performance height for the Jetliner and there is no doubt that a demonstration at higher levels would have been even more impressive.

"The wide interest in this early North American exhibition of jet flight became evident shortly after we took to the air. Radio operators at check points all along the route were extremely interested in the altitude, speed and estimated time of arrival of the aircraft. As we landed at Idlewild the Jetliner was at once surrounded by a large crowd of interested newsmen and spectators."

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The only independent school for boys in the capital of Canada. Boarders and day boys accepted.

Boys 7-18 prepared for the Universities, the Service Colleges, and Business.

Next term commences Wednesday, September 13th, boarders returning the night of Tuesday, September 12th.

For information concerning admission, scholarships and bursaries, apply to
R. H. Perry, M.A., *Headmaster*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

SPORT?

ONTARIO citizens had differing views on whether or not they wanted commercialized sport on Sunday. This was shown in the first two votes under legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Small Port Dover, fishing town and summer resort, enthusiastically approved the question. Larger Chatham (about 20,000), railway, manufacturing and farm centre, voted it down after a vigorous campaign by ministers and the local newspaper, the *Chatham Daily News.*

Port Dover also showed there would probably be differing views on just what constituted "sport." (The provincial legislation authorizes that "sport" may be played between 1.30 and 6.30 on Sundays in agreeing municipalities.)

The local council in defining the "sport" that could be played in its community, and with an eye on the lucrative mid-way, included penny arcades, weight-testing machines, and all rides in the amusement area. Chatham opponents, whose vote came after this Port Dover decision, didn't hesitate to point out it was only a hop-step-and-a-jump from penny arcades to movie theatres.

Queen's Park officials had nothing to say regarding the Port Dover "sports." It was expected they would wait until a few more municipalities had given their interpretations of sports and then the matter would be taken to the courts. They would decide what was, and what wasn't, a sport.

■ In Brantford, Ont., Vernon Jarvis, 58, has been plying his carpenter's trade since boyhood. When he was 33 he became totally blind, but this did not stop him. He say's he's

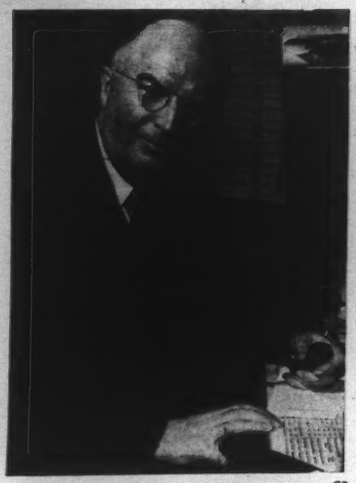
—CP

BLIND: *Urge to house-build paid off.*

yet to hit his thumb. Until last year he had contented himself with building barns and garages but the urge to try his hand at a house got too much for him. He did such a good job that he got a contract to build a similar house this year and he hopes it won't be his last.

■ There would be no bonanza in bars in the province.

After many months silence, following a shut-down on new liquor licences in Ontario last August, Judge W. T. Robb, Chairman of the Liquor Licence Board, finally made a statement. The gist of it: there would be no more licences issued except to hotels or established restaurants.



—CP

HAT IN RING: *Walter C. Thomson, 54, Liberal Member of Parliament for Ontario riding is seeking the Ontario Liberal Leadership. He says he is allowing his name to go forward as a possible successor to Farquhar Oliver, who resigned from the post recently.*

Manitoba:

DEAD HORSE

ONE OF the strange stories to come out of the Manitoba flood was the tale of a dead horse.

There were many versions of the horse, but the essential details were the same. It seems that a dead horse floated on the flood crest, crashed through a picture window of a modern home to lie bloated and hideous in the living room.

Everybody, everywhere in the flooded area, had heard the story of the dead horse in the living room. Those who related it, knew someone, who knew someone who had actually seen the steed.

The yarn gathered frills as it circulated. Latterly the story had it that the carcass had swollen so much that it was too big to go out of the broken window it floated through. The harrowing details of how to dispose of a dead horse in your living room were left to the imagination of the person hearing the story.

So prevalent did the yarn become that the Winnipeg *Free Press* assigned a reporter and photographer to find the beast, bloated and all. After tracking down every lead they could find, the newsmen returned to their office to report failure—no horse, dead or otherwise had floated into a living room to their knowledge. The reporter wrote a story appealing for anyone who had actually seen the horse to come forward and give the latitude and longitude of its location.

The paper had several calls and letters from indignant readers who said there was such a horse because they had heard about it from a friend, who knew a friend etc. etc.

WHY BUSINESS WORRIES

Government Men Are Optimistic But They Have Less To Lose

by John L. Marston

London.

THERE seems to be a difference of opinion between governments and businessmen regarding the medium-term prospect for trade. The governments, relying on statistics relating to the past and (more or less) the present, seem to take a more optimistic view than businessmen, whose assessments have to be based on future probabilities.

It is relevant to point out that politicians in power have a vested interest in national and international prosperity: they can more readily persuade the public to continue supporting them if they can show that, during their term of office, conditions have improved. Businessmen, on the other hand, stand to lose money if they act on the assumptions that conditions are improving and in fact conditions deteriorate. Perhaps, therefore, the politicians tend toward optimism, the businessmen towards pessimism. However that may be, one is inclined to respect the business view more than the political, because businessmen's losses are more tangible than a politician's prestige.

Though British business is currently riding higher than it has in many months, businessmen have felt none too happy about the long-term prospects.

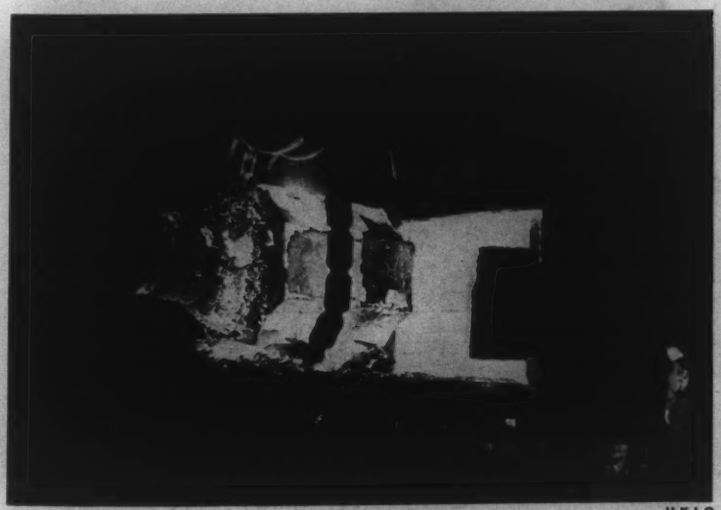
The reasons for the business pessimism recently observable are not new. In the main, they relate to the conventional disequilibrium between supply and demand. For years past industrial enterprises have been restoring, extending, modernising, their capital equipment. The flow of goods onto the market which results from this development causes temporary difficulties when many countries are doing it at the same time, and when much of the increased production is planned for export. Both home and export markets may become satiated.

In many countries there is the added difficulty of finance. The demand for steel in war-devastated Germany, for instance, is almost limitless; yet even around the control level, German steel production cannot be fully absorbed at home because German industry is short of capital.

The shortage of capital is particularly serious in those countries which have to bear a heavy burden of armament expenditure. There is added pressure for materials and a tendency for increases in taxation. This all cuts consumer buying power. The benefits of increased consumer production may be whittled away as purchasing power is compulsorily withdrawn for war purposes. Perhaps this was what Defence Minister Shinwell meant when he warned of the threat of defence costs to the British economy.

The general fear is that in the later months of 1950 there will be so many disharmonies that the basic economic position will be affected. Besides, no one is sure that business activity in the United States will be maintained for many months, or that in other countries the conflict between output and demands in the capital industries (specially those affected by rearmament) and between output and "ready money" in consumer trades will be smoothed out.

The prosperity of much of the world seems to hang on a rather slender thread—Americans' demand for houses and for automobiles, which are the main elements in the revival of the American boom. As Americans' current and future earnings are becoming somewhat heavily mortgaged, a surer support is needed. This is evidently an appropriate time to consider hastening the liberalisation of trade and freeing of currencies, which, even though causing temporary embarrassment, should give a strong impetus to the general flow of trade.



—U.K.I.O.

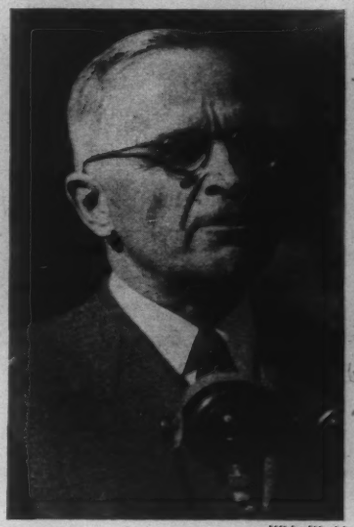
ARMAMENTS *expenditures bolster British steel, but threaten the economy.*

U.S. BUSINESS

Tariffs:

CRIES OF ANGUISH

LOUD PROTESTS from certain domestic business interests opposed to tariff reductions highlighted State Department hearings on duty changes to be considered at the Torquay tariff negotiations.



—Wide World

LISTENING *politely, Truman poured salt into the manufacturers' wounds.*

Here are some samples of that testimony: Since the duty rate on printing papers was reduced in 1939, according to groundwood paper makers, they have lost half of their market in four basic grades to Canadian competitors. Fourdrinier kraft-board officials claim that with the existing differentials in freight rates, investors can justify the building of Canadian mills that will "undermine" this industry north of the Mason-Dixon line.

The American Paper & Pulp Association went so far as to predict that many ghost towns will be created in the States if other paper commodities are permitted to join newsprint on the free list. Already, it lamented, the Canadian cost of paper production is at least 10 per cent less than in the States.

Maine potato growers complained that they cannot compete with Canadian seed potato growers. Chemical firms asserted that they have already lost their Canadian markets for textile chemicals. Corduroy manufacturers noted that Japan has delivered to Canada large quantities of fabric at prices "with which we cannot possibly compete."

Thus U.S. manufacturers have been making the halls of the State Department resound with their cries of anguish. But the same Government officials heard the same business interests "view with alarm" the Geneva and Annecy tariff parleys. They listened very politely. Then the day after the hearings ended President Truman poured salt in their wounds in a Missouri speech by calling for further reductions in United States import duties.

■ A booklet, designed to assist foreign exporters in properly preparing their

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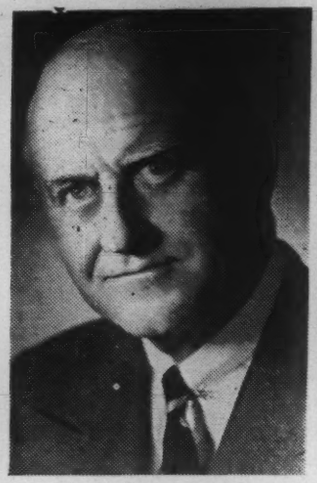

Charles S. Band

whose election as President of the Goderich Elevator & Transit Company was announced at the Board of Directors' Meeting following the Annual Meeting of Shareholders at Goderich. Mr. Band has been Vice-President and a Director for many years. He is also a Director of other Canadian corporations. *

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Dividend No. 90

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share, with an extra distribution of $2.50 per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1950, payable on the 15th day of July, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of June, 1950.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

L. O. REID,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.,
June 12th, 1950.

AMERICAN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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shipments and documents to avoid any delays when the goods arrive in the United States has been published by the Treasury Department. The 93-page publication, entitled "Customs Information for Exporters to the United States", is intended primarily for distribution outside the United States.

■ The Government's defeat in its anti-monopoly suit against the Aluminum Co. of America may lead to the construction by Alcoa of a 500,000,000-pound plant in Alaska. White metal output in the States is bounding ahead at record peacetime levels despite the recent price advance by the industry in both the United States and Canada. The half-cent rise may add in the neighborhood of $700,000 to the annual value of Canadian shipments to the States.

U.K. BUSINESS

Exports:

SILVER LINING

IN HIS report to the House of Commons last week, Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, had good

—CP

IN MAY *Wilson was reasonably happy*

cause to be happy. British exports to North America in May were more than double the monthly average in the third quarter of 1949.

Exports to Canada were particularly improved. In May, 8,800 automobiles were shipped, compared with a prewar yearly total of between 1,200 and 1,300. All exports to Canada in May were valued at £12,600,000, compared with £8,200,000 sold to the United States. In the third quarter of 1949, exports to North America totalled only £10,000,000.

The value of all British exports in May was £183,000,000, but the value of imports was £228,800,000, higher than any previous month.

Pottery and glass sales to the United States and Canada were at a new high, and chemicals were selling well. More whisky was being shipped to both countries. Canada took 87,000 gallons in May, compared with 30,000 in April. The United States bought 371,000 gallons in May, compared with 210,000 in April.

INSURANCE

Bad Drivers Cost You Money

DANGEROUS car drivers, though a small fraction of the country's motorists, cause the great majority of traffic accidents, the cost of which is reflected in automobile insurance rates.

It may be thought that insurance companies are not much concerned about the prevention of such accidents, as all they have to do is to raise rates to take care of any increase in accident cost. But the fact is that insurance companies as well as the general public have a direct interest in reducing the traffic toll. The higher the rates charged, the harder it is to sell their policies and the stronger the demand for government to enter the business.

One well-known British legal authority, Prof. A. L. Goodhart, KC, pointed out in a recent address that manslaughter as a crime has become almost meaningless in motoring cases. In one year, while there were 4,500 deaths on the road, only 5 convictions for manslaughter were obtained. Unwillingness of juries to bring in verdicts of "guilty" against motorists charged with manslaughter is also notorious in this country.

As long ago as 1934, Chief Justice Latchford, in delivering a judgment in the Ontario Court of Appeal, referred to the fact that deaths from the careless or reckless driving of automobiles had become so numerous that they were as effective in reducing the population as war or pestilence.

In earlier days, when few persons drove motor cars, verdicts against motorists accused of manslaughter were not infrequent. When the ownership of automobiles had become more general, however, sympathy rather than a considered violation of their oaths led juries in almost every case to refuse to convict a brother motorist of manslaughter when the evidence had clearly established that the verdict should have been "guilty".

It may be recalled that it was by reason of doubts having arisen as to the propriety of a conviction on a lesser charge on an indictment for manslaughter that an amendment was made to the Criminal Code in 1930. It provided: "Upon a charge of manslaughter arising out of the operation of a motor car, the jury may find the accused not guilty of manslaughter but guilty of criminal negligence under section 284, and such a conviction shall be a bar to further prosecution for any offense arising out of the same facts."

Prof. Goodhart said that while dangerous driving was not wicked in the sense that many crimes are, it was anti-social and therefore it was the proper function of the criminal law to bring it to a halt.

It may be that the law is so often invoked against the motorist for petty parking and minor speeding offenses, that public opinion tends not to condemn him for appearances in the courts on more serious charges. One proposed remedy is that licences should be cancelled more freely or suspended for longer periods, and that no one should get a licence who is not proved to be mentally, physically, and from a knowledge of highway laws, able.—*George Gilbert*

—CP

CONGRATULATIONS

THE VANCOUVER Better Business Bureau was presented with the Los Angeles Trophy at the 36th Annual Conference banquet of the Association of BBB's in Washington. Vancouver won the award for an essay contest it sponsored among high school students to bring about a better understanding of the free-enterprise system.

W. L. Templeton, manager of the Vancouver Bureau, is shown being congratulated by President Harry Truman.

BY AND LARGE

■ Sleepily a Saskatoon garageman answered the maid's plaint that there was no wood to light the furnace fire. "Go away. Don't bother me," he wheezed. "Use the kitchen door." The resultant noise soon awoke him, as did the bill for $30 for the kitchen door which the maid from the country used as she literally obeyed orders.

■ A dog's right to chase cats has been given judicial approval in Halifax.

Magistrate R. E. Inglis dismissed a charge of failing to keep chained a fierce and vicious dog against Cyril Lovatt of Westphal.

Magistrate Inglis held that the chasing of cats was a natural part of a dog's life, and could not be accepted as evidence that he was fierce.

While the magistrate pondered over his case, the white collie appeared on his own behalf on the witness stand. He was taken to the stand by his master's son, who said he was not vicious.

Complainant in the case, Mrs. Elizabeth Skerry of Westphal, said the dog had killed one of her cats.

■ When a farmer gets the urge to plow, try and stop him. Two of them got the urge on a Saturday night "bender" in the town of Maryfield, Sask., recently and in the dead of night got out a tractor and new cultivator and plowed up the town's main street.

Citizens were wroth the next morning but as traffic moved over the newly scarified road, they found it packed down into better shape than before. Citizens are now happy.

■ BC's nudist Doukhobors are still peeling. This month another couple of dozen were arrested for nudism while homes burned. The total now is 271 while the provincial government wrestles with the problem of where to jail them all.

■ Toronto cab-drivers are getting jittery. Three times in the last month drivers have started out on routine trips only to find stowaway storks aboard. Latest victim was Gene Mills, who streaked through three red lights before he was stopped by police officers. They let him go and arriving at Toronto East General Hospital, Mills dashed inside to get nurses. He came out to find three passengers instead of the two he had left on the back seat. When nurses took over, the nervous father paid bachelor Mills who had forgotten about such things as fares. Later, revived, Mills said: "There's one good thing about it. I've always wanted to go through a red light."

■ William Gunn wants to be a naturalist. He's working for his PhD at the University of Toronto. But just at the moment he's at Point Pelee, Ont., studying birds in flight and chasing rare specimens with a microphone and wire recorder. He's trying to find out why birds go into "reverse migration" on the Point. For years birds arriving there have looked around and then headed back in the direction they came from. Barometric pressures on the Point, which juts out into Lake Erie, probably have something to do with it.

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